FBIS DAILY REPORT

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'ELUSIVE MX MISSILE GAME' ENDANGERS COMPLETION OF SALT

LD011415Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jul 78 p 4 LD

[Political commentator Yu. Zhukov article: "The Pentagon's Missile Frolics"]

[Text] In the past few weeks the latest bellicose campaign has been raging across the Atlantic: The military-industrial complex is trying to impose on the administration and Congress a plan to create a new system of super-ICBM's known as "MX" missiles costing $30 billion. There's no denying that this is a tasty tidbit for the monopolies which produce these items. But what dangers does this new undertaking involve for people?

In striving to calm alarmed Americans, the journalists serving the Pentagon are presenting this plan as some sort of harmless and even amusing game. It is "a game of catch the elusive missile," New York TIMES commentator (R. Bert) asserted on 9 July. It is "a missile concealed on the principle of the shell game," said an interested journalist on whether the U.S. administration intended to "discuss" the new project with the USSR or "at least inform it of the project" on 10 July at a press conference in the Department of State. It is "A game of nuclear hide and seek," UPI correspondent J. Anderson wrote on 13 July.

What Is Actually Involved?

Washington first began to openly speak of the MX missile system about a year ago. On 8 July 1977 the Washington POST reported that Paul Nitze, the notorious chairman of the "Committee on the Present Danger," who is one of the fiercest opponents of the conclusion of a strategic arms limitation agreement, was demanding the creation of an "elusive" ICBM, citing for the umpteenth time the mythical "Soviet threat."

The plan provided for the installation of several hundred superpowerful missiles capable of carrying up to 14 warheads, and for each of these missiles it was necessary to lay an underground tunnel several tens of kilometers long. It was envisaged that the missile, like a mole, would move backwards and forwards constantly along rails in its tunnel, ready at any moment to fly through one of the launch exits.

Some 3 days later U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT reported that "the Air Force has already spent $160 million on the development of the MX and has asked for a further $134.4 million for the next fiscal year for this purpose," and "the Pentagon intends to build 200-250 missiles."

This news gave rise to a mixed reaction in Washington. The "hawks" noisily welcomed the Pentagon's new undertaking. More sensible people sounded the alarm: First, they warned, implementation of this project would complicate the conclusion of a nuclear arms limitation agreement, and second it would intensify the threat of a new war.

Last winter the ballyhoo surrounding this dangerous undertaking abated somewhat--this was because specialists had proved the perilously imperfect state of the "tunnel system" for the MX missiles, whose installation moreover would have been incredibly expensive. The approximate cost of the entire project has already risen to $35-40 billion....

On 23 March this year a report by a group of MIT scientists was published proving that the game the Pentagon has undertaken is not worth the candle--"the tunnels will be vulnerable." Some time later the Pentagon's defense research and engineering office reluctantly agreed with this conclusion--its director, William Perry, stated that the tunnel scheme "is no longer regarded as viable."

And so what then? You think the Pentagon abandoned its dangerous plan after this? Not likely! The Washington POST reported on 30 June on its front page that the military department had decided to continue the "game of the elusive missile." Some 10 days later this newspaper specified that "after internal debates lasting months" the Carter administration had decided to accept the "new system known as the target dispersal system" proposed by the same bellicose Paul Nitze.

"The idea now supported in the administration," the Washington POST explains, "is to build perhaps 10 underground structures for each of approximately 400 (note--no longer 200-250 but 400!--Yu.Zh.) ICBM's placed at intervals of a mile on the same 'field.'"

These fields, the New York TIMES specified on 22 July, are to cover a vast territory: The Air Force Department has concluded that the mobile missile system which is planned for the eighties will require a region with an area equal in size to the State of Connecticut." This "would lead to major land purchases by the government and prompt a keen discussion on problems of the protection of the environment." Finally, the New York TIMES wrote, "official circles" have stated that the planned system "will be the most expensive and wide-ranging program in the missile field ever carried out in the United States."

But all this in no way troubles the Pentagon warriors. And now the press obedient to the Pentagon is zealously advertising the new project. This is how UPI described this plan on 13 July: "A gigantic transporter-erector would lift the missile to its launching silo and under night cover would secretly install it at another silo in the same way as a wasp hides its eggs." Breathless with delight, the agency added that "the United States will have to set about implementing its plan for the adoption of mobile missiles by the end of this year, irrespective of whether a new strategic arms limitation agreement is concluded."

As always in such cases, information "leaks" have rained down as though from a cornucopia--a sure sign that it is hoped to face public opinion with a fait accompli again: a new twist in the dangerous and costly arms race is being prepared.

The same Washington POST announced on 17 July, quoting a statement by the U.S. Air Force chief of staff, that "the proposed system implies the presence of 20 (20 this time and not 10, as they had been writing a week before!--Yu.Zh.) underground silos for each missile." "In the opinion of Pentagon representatives," the newspaper continues, "this plan, providing for the construction of 6,000 underground silos for missiles, would be half the price" of the old plan.

This new plan is engendering legitimate alarm even among a number of leading figures of U.S. administration.

"Some official representatives," the Washington POST wrote 10 July, "contend that the decision to develop this system in the United States would be an invitation to the Russians to develop a similar system of their own, and this would create many potential dangers in the future."

Developing this thesis, U.S. Navy Capt Dominic Paolucci, who once took part in a secret study of this concept in the specially created "Strat-X" group and has now retired, stated: "The idea of playing a gigantic 'shell game' with ground-based missiles to deceive the Russians is nothing but madness." Paolucci recalled that back in the sixties the "Strat-X" group, on instructions from then Defense Secretary McNamara, "examined the idea of the 'shell game' and rejected it as unsound." Nonetheless the servants of the military-industrial complex have dragged out the defective plan from the archives and are seeking to impose it again!

The opponents of the newly proposed MX system, the New York TIMES writes, also put forward the following argument: "This step could complicate attempts to conclude an arms limitation agreement." Explaining the reason for these fears, the New York TIMES recalled: "To facilitate the task of controling the observance of the treaty (on strategic arms limitation), it contains restrictions with respect to the construction of new launching silos which in the opinion of (U.S. Defense Secretary) Brown and others could prevent the United States from implementing the idea of the "game of the elusive missile."

Indeed, where is the guarantee that out of every 20 silos 19 will be left empty and only one will contain a nuclear "wasp's egg," as UPI put it? Indeed, is it not clear that the project for the so-called "game of nuclear hide and seek" which is being advertised so prominently in Washington now is one more obstacle on the path to the completion of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks? Finally, is it not clear that all these nuclear frolics by the Pentagon are in flagrant contradiction with the profound aspirations of the U.S. people, who want peace no less than any other people?

On reading the arguments of some Washington figures in favor of such frolics, you involuntarily remember Stanley Kubrick's movie "Doctor Strangelove, or How I Learned To Stop Worrying and Love the Bomb," shown more than 10 years ago when the cold war was raging in the United States. It was a sharp satire of the atomic maniacs from the Pentagon, prepared, without thinking, to place the world on the brink of nuclear catastrophe for the sake of their bellicose ambition. The movie's tailpiece was as follows: The screen was covered in the colored flares of nuclear explosions and the melancholy song played ironically: "We'll meet again, don't know where, don't know when."

The world has changed during these years. The correlation of forces in the world arena has changed. The moral-political climate on our planet has changed for the better. The ideas of peaceful coexistence are gaining the upper hand. Conditions are forming for ending the dangerous arms race, and, who would have thought it, Doctor Strangelove, possessed by the same demons, is still alive in the Pentagon!.

It was 2 years ago, when preparation for the presidential elections was underway in the United States, that retired U.S. Rear Adm Robert Larocque wrote in an article "Dangerous Macabre in a Divided Dance Hall," published in the New York TIMES 14 October 1976: "It looks as though in (U.S.) political life in election year a morbid mania is raging like an epidemic....The rapidly growing quantity of nuclear weapons in the world and the growing desire to use them intensify the possibility of nuclear war. To compile plans for nuclear war is a sort of madness."

The United States is now preparing for new elections--congressional elections. And the same dangerous mania is raging there. The shadow of Doctor Strangelove is again flickering in Washington. And you want to tell these gentlemen: Is it not time that you understood the danger with which this "dangerous macabre" is fraught? Is it not time you engaged in the search for a way out of the impasse into which you are driven yourselves?

FINAL ACT REPRESENTS BALANCE OF INTERESTS AND PROBLEMS

LD011509Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Jul 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[IZVESTIYA political commentator A. Bovin article: "Helsinki: 3 Years After"]

[Text] The Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe ended 3 years ago in Heslinki. I had a closeup view of the way in which it was prepared and held and I talked repeatedly with diplomats and journalists from many countries. There were different moods at that time ranging from obvious enthusiasm to equally obvious skepticism. But probably everyone agreed that something unusual was being prepared, something which far surpassed in scale and importance the meetings and conferences with which Europe's history is so packed.

And indeed, the forum in Helsinki was a unique event in European political history. No conference in the past was prepared so painstakingly, with the expenditure of so much time, intelligence and emotion. Never before had the leaders of practically all the European states plus the United States and Canada fathered together. Never before had such a complicated, multifaceted complex of problems affecting the destiny of the entire continent been placed on an agenda and discussed.

Before, it was possible to designate any period of European history as either postwar or prewar. One hardly ended before another began and it seemed that there would be no end to the bloody sequence of major and minor wars.... Now it seems that it is possible to hope for better. The conference concluded the postwar era of European development, disposing of the problems left by World War II, declared the existing borders inviolable and ushered in a new era--the era of building a firm all-European peace. Thus all European politics was placed on a qualitatively different level.

Of course, all conference participants, each speaker, expressed his own understanding of what was happening and formulated his own position regarding Europe's present and future. The sharp angles of contradictions and outstanding issues and the outlines of disputes and disagreements could often be discerned behind the restrained, balanced, rounded phrases which resounded in the marble hall of the Finlandia Palace. Everyone realized that it could not be otherwise. But everyone also realized something else: The differences of philosophical and sociopolitical positions must not prevent a common approach to common problems and must not block the way to the elaboration and formation of all-European consensus [soglasiye].

The Final Act, whose signing was the culmination of the Helsinki meeting, is the minimum consensus which could be enshrined by the conference participants and which made the conference itself possible. In itself this minimum is by no means all that minimal. The Final Act incorporates fundamental and now generally recognized principles of relations among states and their conduct in the international arena. These are essentially profoundly democratic principles and they are permeated by the ideas of equality, noninterference in one another's internal affairs and the nonuse of force and by the ideas of justice and humanism.

But the content of the Final Act is not confined to a "code of conduct." This document outlines the main directions of cooperation among European states--political, economic, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation, multilateral and bilateral cooperation, cooperation according both with the interests of the peoples and the interests of individual citizens. Of course, it is only the foundation, the groundwork. But insofar as the groundwork has been created, the specific foreign policy activity of governments receives clearly visible, long-term reference points.

Such are, so to speak, the local, European dimensions of Helsinki. But the conference also has other dimensions--global, world dimensions. It was one of the most important links in the chain of political meetings, talks and agreements which substantially changed the world political climate in the first half of the seventies. In this connection it is sufficient to recall the normalization of Soviet-American relations and the first agreements on strategic arms limitation or, for instance, the series of treaties and agreements which improved the situation in central Europe. From this--global--viewpoint all three stages of the conference can be viewed as a kind of laboratory of detente. The rich experience of multilateral talks relating to the most diverse problems: the persistent and fruitful quest for mutually acceptable decisions, the mutual concessions for the sake of general consensus; the patience and desire to understand one's opponent--in short, everything that made it possible to successfully complete the diplomatic marathon in Geneva is not applicable to European soil alone. The principles of relations among states detailed in the Final Act--principles which reflect both the European and the world practice of peaceful coexistence--also have a great degree of generality. And the more intensively the process of the universalization of the relaxation of international tension develops, the more obvious will be the importance of the European experience summarized 3 years ago in Helsinki.

Just what has changed in these 3 years? How are the results of the all-European conference influencing the European political atmosphere and the practice of interstate relations? Let us try to sum up a few results. Despite the existing difficulties, the political situation in Europe is much more stable than anywhere else in the world. Confidence-building measures, including preliminary notification of large-scale military exercises, have begun to be implemented in the military sphere. The trend toward placing economic, scientific and technical relations on a long-term, large-scale footing is intensifying. The exchange of cultural values and information continues to expand. There have also been positive trends on questions relating to contacts among people.

Is this a lot or a little? Of course, it is a little. But no one expected, no one expects miracles from the conference. The restructuring of international relations--even under the most favorable objective and subjective conditions--is a protracted, complex, uneven process. The inertia of cold war is too strong. The roots of mistrust and suspicion are too deep. And so the way ahead, the way to lasting peace is difficult and winding. But it is important that it has been started. It is important that it is continuing.

Yes, the way to lasting peace continues. However, while noting this, one cannot fail to see disturbing symptoms which have appeared in the policy of certain Western powers. One gains the impression that detente and the sociopolitical changes connected with it have scared capitalism and have made our Western partners apply the brakes and reduce the pace of the relaxation of international tension. Hence the fluctuations and inconsistency in Washington's policy and the appreciable slump in Soviet-American relations caused by this. Hence also the slowdown in detente processes in Europe and the desire of certain political circles to depart from the balanced program adopted in Helsinki.

In general no one openly opposes detente or the policy line leading to the transformation of Europe into a continent of peace and neighborly cooperation. This, in particular, was demonstrated once again by the Belgrade meeting of representatives of the states which participated in the all-European conference. And this is a good thing in itself. But at the same time Belgrade clearly revealed the intentions of the United States and its main NATO allies to artificially focus attention on certain aspects of the human rights problem to the detriment of a constructive solution of questions relating directly to European security.

It is impossible to agree with this approach. The Final Act represents not only a subtle and accurate balance of interests but also a balance of probl s in which each problem--human rights, or confidence-building measures in the military sphere, or economic cooperation--has its place and plays its role. Considerable efforts had to be made to achieve this balance. And so it is all the more necessary to cherish it. It is only by relying on it and preserving the balance of interests and the proportions between the problems that it is possible to make further headway and resolve outstanding tasks.

Military detente and specific measures to restrict and end the arms race are now in the foreground among these tasks. This is both a worldwide and a European task. It is objectively complex. It is complicated by the fact that, in defiance of both the spirit and the letter of the Helsinki document, NATO is intensifying its military activeness in Europe. It is precisely this which is the reason why the NATOites rejected in Belgrade the action platform put forward by the Soviet Union with the aim of achieving military detente in Europe. It is precisely this which is the reason why the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe have not made headway for almost 5 years. In order to break the deadlock at the talks, in June the socialist countries submitted new proposals taking into account a number of essential features of the Western approach. Now the West is thinking them over. All right, it is a useful thing, it is necessary to think. But one would like to hope that this time our partners do not think up new excuses but find it possible to make a constructive reply--something which would make it possible to lead the talks out into the open space of specific decisions.

In general, despite all the positive changes, the situation in Europe remains complex. Detente has yielded its first results but it has still not become irreversible. And so the path outlined by the Final Act must be traveled with all the greater persistence and purposefulness. Not because it is an easy path. But because it is the only path which accords with the vital interests of all peoples and states of Europe.

FINAL ACT 'CODE OF BEHAVIOR' NOT OBSERVED IN WEST

ID012242Y Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 1 Aug 78 ID

[Yevgeniy Ivanov commentary]

[Text] The Final Act of the Helsinki summit has come to be regarded as a code of behavior in peaceful international relations. In this respect it is indeed of great historic significance. When the Soviet Union and other socialist countries conceived the idea of a European conference to promote security and cooperation, they hoped to rule out military conflicts in Europe and to replace confrontation and hostility by cooperation and a good-neighborly spirit in relations between nations. The ultimate goal, of course, was to give people a life of peace. This would mean guaranteeing the most important of all human rights, the right to a life without wars. The results would be guaranteeing people better social conditions, because if the danger of war could be reduced the arms race slowed down, then the nations would have more money for their social and economic problems.

The outcome of the Helsinki summit made an important contribution to the dominant world trend of declining tension. The more realistic statesmen in Britain, Federal Germany, France and Italy have on more than one occasion said that there is no reasonable alternative to a policy of reducing tension, that only this policy can insure Europe and the world lasting security.

Events go to show, however, that this policy has influential enemies in some of the countries whose leaders signed the Final Act of the Helsinki summit 3 years ago. Everything constructive that the nations had been able to do by joint efforts comes under their attack. Leonid Brezhnev had this in mind when he said last month that the people must not allow all the progress made in international relations in recent years to be canceled. That is not in the interests of the people anywhere, and it is in their interests to go forward to a really lasting peace for all countries.

One of the targets of attack is the Final Act of the Helsinki summit, the Helsinki accords, and to every campaign against those accords the hawks in America and the Tory diehards in Britain, along with Fleet Street and the BBC, give an antisocialist and anti-Soviet coloring. They try to discredit socialism and its real and historic achievements in the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. The message that they seek to put across is that it's impossible to cooperate with the Soviet Union because the Helsinki accords urge respect for human rights and the Soviet Union does not respect them.

Now before I answer this accusation, just let me say that besides humanitarian cooperation the Helsinki accords speak of political and economic cooperation. In fact they put political and economic cooperation first, and justifiably, because unless the countries follow the recommendations relating to the political and economic spheres, unless they act to eliminate the threat of war and guarantee security there will be nothing to say about human rights. The Soviet Union believes that the nations must comply with all the provisions of the Final Act, they must work to reduce tension, to slow down and finally to stop the arms race, to promote economic cooperation, to promote contacts between people and to insure human rights. All these efforts taken together will build up trust and understanding among the nations.

Now concerning violations of human rights. When the opponents of less tension accuse the Soviet Union of violating human rights, their purpose is to give the impression that there is opposition to socialism in this country. However, since there is no such opposition, the clamor centers on the few individuals who have broken Soviet laws by spying for Western intelligence services. The British public is given to believe that these few individuals make up a considerable opposition.

In reality the Soviet Union guarantees all its citizens the basic human rights; the most important one, of course, is the right to work. Margaret Thatcher and other would-be champions of human rights says not a word about this right or about the fact that since the Helsinki accords were signed Britain has set a number of records in violating this fundamental right. Official statistics show that the number of unemployed in the United Kingdom has reached more than 1.5 million, or 6.6 percent of the able-bodies population. In Northern Ireland the share is even higher, 13.4 percent. The people of Northern Ireland, as you see, are in much worse position than the rest of the population of the United Kingdom: Little wonder that they are sometimes referred to as the blacks of the United Kingdom.

Understandably, people without a means of livelihood constitute a potential threat to the British system. Even the commercial press has noted this. The OBSERVER says that the present level of unemployment could not have been imagined in the fifties and sixties. It calls unemployment a shameful waste of manpower; it feels that there is reason for the fears expressed at the recent summit in Bonn that such large-scale unemployment, or should we say such a shameful violation of human rights, may lead to major social upheavals.

However, admissions that the situation is acute change nothing for the more than 1.5 million people in the British Isles who have become redundant.

From one election to the next politicians make this admission and they promise to correct the situation, but unemployment continues to grow deforming society and showing that talk about human rights in a capitalist society is just empty talk. At the same time racial discrimination continues to grow in Northern Ireland, in London, in Birmingham, in Manchester. Attacks on colored people are getting more and more frequent and more open, yet no action is taken against the national front gangsters for either these attacks or the attacks on Jews.

Compare this with the Soviet Union, where racial discrimination is punishable by law no matter what form it may take. These are just a few examples that show that capitalist society cannot be a just society because of the irreconcilable antagonisms between the exploiters and the exploited. The examples also show the hypocrisy of those people in Britain who invoke the Helsinki accords in a bid to stop the decline in tensions. Essentially these individuals are the enemies not only of socialism but of their own people, because moves to discredit socialism and to encourage hostility toward the Soviet Union can only lead to more tension instead of less and can draw the world back to the cold war, and this would be a blow at the hopes of millions of people for a lasting peace and greater cooperation.

NATO MUST NOW DISPLAY POLITICAL WILL IN MBFR TALKS

LD011517Y Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 29 Jul 78 p 3 LD

[S. Astakhov article: "At the Vienna Talks"]

[Text] The 15th round of talks between the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe ended recently in Vienna. At this round the socialist countries made specific proposals which could help to create favorable ground for reaching agreement on the first stage of reduction. The new step by the Warsaw Pact countries, as A. Pawleczyk, a representative of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, stated, has convinced even skeptics that they are seriously interested in achieving progress at the talks.

And this is indeed so. In his Minsk speech L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, mentioned again the seriousness of the socialist countries' plans to bring to a satisfactory conclusion the talks in the Austrian capital which have been underway for almost 5 years now: "The socialist countries offer their partners a sensible, realistic compromise. In making their proposal they have gone more than halfway. We appeal to the NATO countries: Let's finally get down to business. There is undoubtedly already a basis for the agreement. Everything now depends on the West's political will."

The coordinated deadlines for reducing troops and the sides' agreement to establish subsequently equal collective ceilings for the sides' armed forces in central Europe--900,000 men each, including 700,000 in the ground forces--are an important element of the mutal understanding achieved at the talks.

All this shows that an important positive step has been taken in Vienna which, as the U.S. commentator D. Doder puts it, throws a bridge over the abyss separating the sides' positions. It is now extremely necessary for our Western partners to display good will and abandon their attempts to secure themselves one-sided military advantages. Broad circles of the European public expect the NATO countries to display political will and eliminate the obstacles which still stand in the way of the attainment of a full and all-embracing agreement on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

ATTEMPTS TO CHANGE SCHEDULED HAVANA NONALINED MEETING FOILED

LD012020Y Moscow TASS in English 1952 GMT 1 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 1, TASS--TASS commentator writes:

On the closing day of the conference of foreign ministers of non-aligned countries in Belgrade, an open attempt was made to frustrate the holding of the scheduled non-aligned summit conference in Havana. The proposal not to hold the meeting in Havana was put forward by representatives of Zaire, Egypt and Somalia. They levelled absurd accusations against Cuba and tried to present in a distorted light the essence of Cuba's internationalist aid to a number of African countries in repelling the imperialist aggression and preserving territorial integrity.

But these attempts have been a fiasco.

The Belgrade forum has confirmed that the summit meeting will be held, as was previously planned, in Havana in September 1979, and that in keeping with the tradition Cuba will be the coordinator country of the non-alignment movement over the period from 1979 to 1982.

The natural and just decision taken by the conference of foreign ministers convincingly proves that in spite of all the obstacles, which hostile forces are trying to put up in its way, the non-alignment movement is developing in a favourable direction.

Addressing a press conference in Belgrade, member of the Politbureau of the Communist Party CC, Deputy Chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of Cuba Carlos Rafael Rodriguez said that Cuba is already actively preparing for the forthcoming conference. The summit meeting will be an important stage in strengthening the unity of the non-aligned countries. Cuba, he noted, will carry out its mission as coordinator country of the meeting. Havana, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez stressed, will accord hospitality to representatives of all the non-aligned states.

The attempts to undermine the positions and prestige of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in the non-alignment movement, which were made at the conference, have also proved to be a failure. These attempts, as has been reported, were made by the delegation of Kampuchea, the first country outside China, which became subject of baneful Maoist experiments. The Kampuchean representative, who received no support after his slanderous speech, tried to frustrate the work of the economic committee, which examined the question of aid to Vietnam. But these provocative sorties also met with a worthy rebuff. The stand of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam had the support of representatives of Cuba, Afghanistan, Angola, Benin and other states. Today, as in the past, Cuban Foreign Minister I. Malmierca stressed, Vietnam is receiving and will continue receiving wide international support in face of the continuing imperialist aggression by Peking's allies.

The course of the conference has graphically confirmed the justice of the statement by representatives of a number of nonaligned states that one of the characteristic features of the present-day international situation is the creation of a new alliance of reactionary forces. The attacks at a number of states participating in the non-alignment movement, the attempts to impede the normal course of the conference, put up all sorts of artificial obstacles using invented pretexts, provocative and obstructionist moves came from the satellite countries of either Washington or Peking. Thus, in this case too, the attempts at undermining the non-alignment movement, to split it, have shown that the interests of U.S. imperialism and Chinese expansionism have proved to be identical and the methods of their subversive actions--similar.

But all of these attempts were foiled. Agreement was got at the closing plenary meeting on the final documents of the conference. The main document--the Political Declaration--stresses the paramount significance of the unity of the non-aligned countries as a condition for the success of the movement in its historical role. Any attempt at splitting the unity and solidarity of the movement is resolutely condemned. The declaration calls on the non-aligned countries to declare for deepening and spreading detente to all fields of international relations and to all parts of the world. In the attainment of these goals, the non-aligned countries must cooperate with all the peace-loving progressive and democratic forces, with all states on the basis of the principles of active and peaceful cooperation.

BREZHNEV GREETS YOUTH FESTIVAL; PROCEEDINGS NOTED

Brezhnev Greetings

LD2817427 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 28 Jul 78 LD

[Apparent text of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev greetings to the 11th World Youth and Students Festival in Havana--announcer-read]

[Text] Dear friends:

I heartily welcome you, the participants in the 11th World Youth and Students Festival, emissaries of millions of young fighters for peace, security and cooperation between peoples and for disarmament, national independence, democracy and social progress.

The participation in the festival of young men and women of various political convictions, voices and opinions, is yet another gratifying confirmation of the desire of the broad strata of the younger generation to join forces in the struggle for a peaceful and happy future for mankind.

Today the international youth and students movement is making a considerable contribution to the peace-loving public's struggle to remove the threat of a new world war, to strengthen the process of detente and to achieve mutual understanding and peace between peoples. Young people are ardently striving to add to the successes of the policy of peace and international cooperation and at the same time they are expressing alarm, which is completely justified, at the dangerous attempts being made to return the world to cold war times.

Considerable effort is still required to overcome the resistance of reactionary and militarist circles of imperialism by asserting the principles of peaceful coexistence, strengthening peace and international security, ending the arms race and making a transition to practical disarmament measures.

The Soviet Union will continue to unswervingly follow a Leninist foreign policy course by consistently implementing the program for the further struggle for peace and international cooperation and for the freedom and independence of peoples which was put forward by the 25th CPSU Congress.

The Soviet people are determined to achieve an end to the arms race, which is a danger to peace, an end to the creation of new types and systems of mass-destruction weapons, and to do everything it can to consolidate the relaxation of international tension.

Our country sees as its most important international tasks the liquidation of existing hotbeds of tension, opposition to the imperialist policies of colonialism and racism, and opposition to the infringement of equal rights and independence of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Dear friends: I am convinced that the participants in the 11th World Youth and Students Festival who have assembled on the territory of Socialist Cuba--the heroic Island of Freedom--will make a weighty contribution to the strengthening of anti-imperialist solidarity and chart new horizons of joint activity in the interests of consolidating peace and friendship between peoples.

From my heart I wish you success at your festival.

Second Day

LD310924Y Moscow TASS in English 1952 GMT 30 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Havana, July 30 TASS--Envoys of the youth of the world declare their determination to strengthen their solidarity in the struggle against imperialism and to devote all their energies to the cause of peace and friendship of the peoples.

The main political event of the second day of the Eleventh World Youth Festival was the meeting of solidarity with the struggle of the peoples, youth and students of South Africa, Namibia, and Zimbabwe for national independence, against colonialism and for the final elimination of the racist regimes.

Addressing the meeting, representatives of the young people of different countries condemned the crimes committed in the south of Africa by the racists who are patronized by the imperialist powers.

Joshua Nkomo, the leader of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, highly assessed the support given by the Soviet Union and Cuba to the just struggle of the African peoples. He exposed the campaign of slander and lies being conducted by imperialist propaganda against the Soviet Union, Cuba and other socialist countries which firmly and consistently come out in defence of the national interests of the African peoples.

A get-together of the Soviet and the Cuban delegations was a stirring event.

The young people of the USSR and of other socialist countries, all progressive mankind take pride in the successes of heroic Cuba, in the remarkable achievements of its youth, said Boris Pastukhov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the YCL and the leader of the Soviet delegation.

Orlando Dominguez, first secretary of the National Committee of the Young Communist League of Cuba, spoke of the great contribution made by Soviet youth toward strengthening anti-imperialist solidarity, to the struggle for peace and national independence of the peoples, to building socialism in Cuba. Every Cuban sets great store by Cuban-Soviet friendship, Orlando Dominguez said. Our friendship rests on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

At the Soviet delegation's club, get-togethers were also held with representatives of Bulgaria, Algeria, the Palestine Liberation Organization, Finland, Mexico and France.

An international anti-imperialist solidarity center was opened in the building of the Cuban Academy of Sciences, and an international tribunal, titled "Youth Accuses Imperialism," was set up there. It includes prominent lawyers, progressive political and public leaders of many countries, including France, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the USSR, the USA and the GDR.

The President of the tribunal Hugo Villar, a progressive politician from Uruguay, stressed that the young envoys of the peoples will expose atrocities perpetrated by imperialism against the peoples of Vietnam, Cuba, Chile, Angola, and many other countries.

Third Day

LD311641Y Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 31 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Havana, July 31, TASS--The third day of the 11th World Youth and Student Festival is over. This day has confirmed that the Havana forum of the representatives of the young generation of the earth is a new and major success in the struggle for peace and cooperation of peoples, for disarmament, national independence, democracy and social progress.

One finds it difficult even to enumerate the festival events of this day. These events include the mass meetings of solidarity, the work of the festival's permanent political centres and their commissions, the international centre of anti-imperialist solidarity, the international students' centre, fraternal meetings of delegations and the multiple cultural and sports events.

Already now one can say with full confidence, said Ernesto Ottone, president of the World Federation of Democratic Youth at a press conference here, that the Havana festival is a major victory of the forces of peace and progress. The imperialist and international reaction's attempts to disrupt the youth forum have ended in utter failure. The present festival has assembled a record number of participants.

The chief event of the festival's third day was the meeting of solidarity with the people, youth and students of the Arab countries, in particular, with the Arab people of Palestine. Thousands of the workers of the Havana port where the meeting was held, warmly welcomed the delegates from the Arab countries, and representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organization. In their interventions, the speakers condemned the criminal policy of imperialism, the reactionary Arab regimes and of Israel directed against the national interests of the Arab nations and expressed full support for the just struggle of the Palestinian people. They stressed that the progressive youth of the world is firmly on the side of the Arab peoples in their struggle to liquidate the consequences of the Israeli aggression and for the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

The international "Youth Accuses Imperialism" tribunal, created within the framework of the festival, began its deliberations. The president of the tribunal summons one after another the witnesses of the monstrous crimes committed by (?imperialists) and international reaction. They have arrived from many countries of the world. The representative from Namibia Kamati, member of the Central Committee of the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO) has cited documentary evidence of the monstrous violence used by the Pretoria regime against the peaceful indigenous population of Namibia, using for the purpose the armed to the teeth mercenaries from the NATO countries. In recent weeks, he testifies, the racists killed over two hundred of innocent people. The thugs do not even spare children, women and old people.

The tribunal also received documents and material evidence which expose not only the rulers of the imperialist powers but also their henchmen. Including the Peking leaders among others, the members of the tribunal and the festival delegates taking part in its deliberations had inspected Chinese weapons captured by the Angolan patriots during the fighting against the imperialist mercenaries.

In discussing the major tasks of the anti-imperialist struggle, the envoys of the young generation of the earth at the same time pay tribute to those who perished in the name of happiness and justice. The festival delegates and thousands of Havana inhabitants together with Fidel Castro and other Cuban leaders took part in a solemn ceremony dedicated to the memory of those who had fallen in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and fascism, for freedom and independence of peoples. The ceremony took place near the memorial complex where the legendary yacht "Granma" has been anchored for all time.

Fourth Day

LD011048Y Moscow TASS in English 0950 GMT 1 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Havana, August 1 TASS--The TASS correspondents, Yevgeniy Alekseyev and Aleksandr Belikov, report:

The highlight of the fourth day of the eleventh festival was the meeting "youth and students for world peace, detente, international security and cooperation, for an end to the arms race, for general and complete disarmament", which was held in a Havana suburb.

The youths and girls from the Soviet Union and Cuba, Colombia and Japan, France and Madagascar, addressing the meeting, stigmatized the policy of imperialism designed to step up the arms race, to suppress the national liberation movements, the democratic and revolutionary forces.

All the speakers sharply opposed the sinister plans of arming the forces of the United States and other NATO countries with a new type of nuclear weapons, the neutron bomb.

Expressing the will of the youth, Jeanine Marest, the representative of France, said that the rising generation of the world was fully resolved to step up the struggle against the aggressive plans of imperialism, for curbing the arms race, strengthening peace and universal security, for attaining general and complete disarmament.

At the latest session of the international tribunal "youth accuses imperialism," set up within the frameworks of the festival, numerous witnesses of the atrocities of imperialism against humanity, representing the youth of Puerto Rico, Syria, Uruguay, the Republic of South Africa, Sierra Leone and other countries, exposed various shapes of discrimination. People with a black colour of their skin, said Francis Manela, the representative of the progressive youth of the Republic of South Africa, at home are subjected to humiliation and savage reprisals, often fall victim to the crimes of apartheid. The main culprit of the tragedies and suffering of the peoples of enslaved states, emphasized Carine Coroma from Sierra Leone, is American imperialism which even in its own country legalized racial segregation, doomed millions of ordinary working people to poverty and flouts human rights.

Representatives of the Vietnamese delegation, speaking at a press conference, sharply accused international imperialism and also its latest accomplices, the Peking leaders. The Chinese leaders, said Pham Hak Lam, a member of the delegation, have become frantic hangers-on of the most reactionary forces of the world.

Pursuing in collusion with the United States a hostile policy against Vietnam and other socialist states, the Peking top leadership seek to put into effect its long-standing hegemonistic and expansionist plans.

The progressive youth of the world, as our festival confirms, the Vietnamese delegate emphasized, stigmatizes the actions of the Chinese leaders, who betrayed the interests of socialism, national liberation of the peoples and the international working class movement.

A memorial meeting for the fallen antifascists and internationalists was held near Havana at the monument to the Soviet soldier, the liberator. It was attended by the festival delegates and also Raul Castro, second secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, first vice chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers of Cuba, and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, and by other leaders of the country.

The envoys of the youth of Vietnam, Chile, Palestine, South Africa and Cuba made speeches conveying sincere gratitude to the soldiers of the Soviet Army, to all who fell in battles against imperialism, fascism and colonialism. The speakers emphasized the tremendous significance of the solidarity of the Soviet Union and with the fighters against imperialism and fascism, for national independence, peace and social progress.

ISSUE OF USSR AGREEMENTS WITH FOREIGN STATES PUBLISHED

LD012206Y Moscow TASS in English 2134 GMT 1 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 1, TASS--The 32nd issue of the collected agreements, treaties and conventions in force, which were concluded by the Soviet Union with foreign states, and took effect between January 1 and December 31, 1976, has got off print and is now on sale.

The collection contains 137 contractual acts, most of which are published for the first time.

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC WEAPONS CONFERENCE OPENS IN TOKYO

LD010942Y Moscow TASS in English 0927 GMT 1 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, August 1 TASS--An international conference for banning atomic and hydrogen weapons opened here today. It is attended by delegations of 15 countries and a number of democratic international organisation. The conferees will discuss the problems of curbing the arms race, removing the threat of a nuclear war, establishing a lasting peace on earth and assistance to victims of the American bombings in Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

UNITED STATES

U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS SAID 'LEAPING FROM BAD TO WORSE'

LD020143Y Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 1 Aug 78 LD

[Text] The Carter administration is reported to be facing strong criticism both at home and abroad with regard to its conduct of foreign policy. Even the friendlier critics among America's allies have charged that under the present administration the United States has been making so many mistakes around the world and, as a consequence, so many enemies, that it may take years just to break even on that score. Our observer Yuriy Georgiyev offers this commentary on America's foreign policy:

One of the most commonly expressed complaints about the current brand of Washington diplomacy is that there seems to be no way to ascertain just what to make of some of the things coming from the American capital these days. Foreign policy statements, often contradictory and baffling even by United States estimates, come from many quarters within the administration; and, as experience shows, in many cases they are worth a dime a dozen, to quote from an American paper. Initially such inconsistency in foreign policy matters was believed to be attributable to the basic immaturity of the administration, and it was assumed that the executive branch in its present composition would soon get some on-the-job training that would make it more efficient and purposeful. The administration is now nearing its mid-term of office, but there is still no sign that such maturity is just around the corner.

Take Soviet-American relations, which is admittedly the crucial element in world politics. With notable exceptions, there has been no major foreign policy pronouncement made in the White House without specific reference to United States-Soviet relations, what great importance is attached to these relations and how people in the White House would like to see them improve. Whatever such statements add up to, the result seems to be exactly the opposite. United States-Soviet relations have been leaping from bad to worse lately, and one does not have to look hard to find who is to blame. Actually, not much effort is being made to conceal who is the prime mover in tugging United States-Soviet relations backwards. The name of the game current in Washington these days seems to be who can get tougher on the Russians. And sure enough the result is that, despite declarations to the opposite, relations between our two countries, by American estimates, have been taken to their lowest point ever since the cold war era in the early 1950's.

The pattern of inconsistency displayed by the United States that has been forming particularly with regard to United States-Soviet relations could not help undermining trust in dealing with the United States in general. Indeed, when our two nations reached their 1972 agreement it was acclaimed as a breakthrough which was expected to contribute greatly to overall improvement in the political climate between the United States and the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union, for its part, certainly pinned high hopes on the agreement and proceeded to lay the groundwork for long-term economic cooperation with America. Such hopes--shared, incidentally, by the overwhelming majority of the United States business community--were obviously shortlived. In any case, for lack of determination in the White House, the agreement was first chopped up beyond recognition and then, with the latest White House mood concerning United States-Soviet trade, it has been rendered all but meaningless. As a result, the volume of our trade, which has remained negligible, is likely to decline further still.

A similar pattern of United States behavior has apparently affected the future of a new SALT agreement. As the two sides agreed in 1974 on the guidelines for a new SALT agreement, it was generally believed that such an agreement was very much at hand. But come the presidential campaign and there seemed no time and place for any SALT. Certainly, the two major candidates appeared to be more preoccupied with their television image than the outcome of a vitally important agreement that may well determine the lives of future generations.

Nor has much enthusiasm been displayed for such an agreement since the present administration moved into the White House. Not only did it revise the 1974 guidelines reached at Vladivostok but it proceeded to lay down conditions that could lead only to an eventual breakdown in the talks. Even today, although a good deal of progress has been made toward such an agreement, its speedy conclusion is by no means a sure thing.

And again there has been talk from the White House that there are certain factors that may block its ratification in Congress. Naturally, statements to this effect--and particularly coming from high-ranking officials--do not exactly lift your spirits and inspire great trust in your partner's good faith. Indeed, why should you exert yourself and do something that is vaguely promised to end up just as another piece of paper in the congressional wastebasket?

Despite the seemingly contradictory position of the United States administration with regard to a new strategic arms agreement, there is hardly an official of any consequence in Washington who would be openly opposed to such an agreement. The same is true of Soviet-American relations in general. We have yet to hear of a sober-minded politician who favors disruption of United States-Soviet relations and advocates returning our two countries exactly where they were about a quarter of a century ago, back to cold war confrontation.

But, as the saying goes, actions speak louder than words, and we have yet to see actions that would be in line with some of the good intentions expressed in Washington.

MEDIA CRITICIZE CYRUS VANCE TRIP TO MIDDLE EAST

TASS Commentary

LD011717Y Moscow TASS in English 1533 GMT 1 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Washington, August 1, TASS--It was officially announced here that U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance will leave this weekend on another tour of the Middle East. The White House spokesman announced that this was just discussed again at Camp David at a conference of U.S. President Carter with Vice President Walter Mondale, Cyrus Vance, Defence Secretary Harold Brown and Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs Zbigniew Brzezinski.

It is characteristic that the new mission of the U.S. secretary of state is made following the recent statement of Egyptian President as-Sadat about Cairo's refusal to hold further talks with Israel unless (?it) imparts "new elements" to its stand with regard to occupied Arab territories, an openly annexationist stand.

As-Sadat insists that the United States should become an "active participant" in the Egyptian-Israeli separate talk and demands that it should make new compromise proposals. But Washington prefers to adhere to the line it had proclaimed earlier in accordance with which the United States allegedly intends to play at these talks the role of only a "neutral mediator."

The real American stand can be seen from the vast military and economic aid which Washington continues rendering to Tel Aviv. In accordance with the government program of foreign military aid, the United States will supply to Israel one billion dollars worth of various types of the latest armaments in the 1979 financial year.

The pro-Israeli stand of the USA is shown also by the fact that a few days ago the Washington administration expressed displeasure with As-Sadat over his unwillingness to hold negotiations with Begin on the annexationist terms advanced by Israel. At the same time, the Washington administration kept from making any criticism of the stand of Israel which continues holding stubbornly occupied Arab lands in violation of the resolutions of the United Nations Security Council and General Assembly.

The New York TIMES writes that despite of obvious dissatisfaction of the United States with Egypt's latest actions, Carter still decided to instruct Cyrus Vance to go to the Middle East even though, by all indications, there are no chances of resumption of the separate talk at the level of foreign ministers that are fixed for next week. The newspaper stresses that Cyrus Vance does not plan to bring along with him to the Middle East any new U.S. proposals.

Moscow Radio Report

LD0121104Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 1 Aug 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] It has been officially announced in Washington that U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance will begin another tour in the Middle East at the end of this week. A spokesman for the White House said that on Saturday Vance will begin his talks with the leaders of Israel and that he will also go to Cairo. This decision was taken following Vance's meeting with President Carter.

What is the aim of the talks of the U.S. secretary of state?

It is worth mentioning that Alfred Atherton recently visited the Middle East, but it is common knowledge that this visit did not yield any results. Is it possible that important changes have taken place in the situation in the Middle East? From reading the Cairo papers, it would appear that changes have in fact occurred. With this in mind, Cairo propaganda organs are trying to depict the departure of the Israeli military mission from Alexandria and Anwar as-Sadat's decision suspending the separate Egyptian-Israeli talks as temporary measures.

But the U.S. State Department does not wish to impart great importance either to Anwar as-Sadat's statements or to the propaganda campaign being launched in Egypt. Washington is certain that Cairo has tied itself to U.S. policy to the extent that the United States is capable of proceeding along the path toward the separate deal regardless of what As-Sadat may say. What are the concessions which Vance will secure from Egypt in favor of Israel? These will become clear next week.

MX PROGRAM SHOWS U.S. 'OBSESSION' WITH SUPERIORITY

LD0111127Y Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jul 78 p 3 LD

[NOVOSTI-attributed S. Kozlov article: "The Pentagon's Obsession"]

[Text] Among the new strategic arms programs to which the pentagon is persistently beating a path, a prominent place is occupied by the program for the mobile multiple warhead MX missile. According to its apologists, the MX is to replace the ground-based Minuteman-3 missiles--the most numerous (there are some 1,000 of them) in the U.S. nuclear missile arsenal.

The reason for this replacement can be found in the assertion of certain Pentagon experts that, with the "progress of Soviet strategic missiles," in the next few years Minuteman will become vulnerable in its fixed sites, as each of the missiles is now in a special launch silo. In contrast, it is proposed that up to 20 silos be constructed for each MX missile and that the missiles be continually transfered from one silo to another. This way, at any given moment the missile's location would be unknown, thereby excluding the possibility of its targeted destruction.

It is not hard to see that the idea of "invulnerable" nomadic missiles, the number of which will be difficult to monitor, could easily create extreme complications in achieving an agreement on strategic offensive arms limitation.

But the main point is that the development of such missiles "for the future" springs from a source which has nothing in common with the idea of disarmament, but is oriented toward continuing the arms race. This obvious desire on the part of the Pentagon is also embodied in the programs for the Trident submarine and missile system and for four types of cruise missiles, which are already being tested.

Thus instead of limiting and gradually reducing existing stockpiles of strategic missiles --the well-known SALT talks are taking place on this subject--the United States intends to add to these stockpiles and to replace its current missiles with better ones.

What, in that case, is the aim, since it is known that the USSR and U.S. stockpiles of existing strategic arms are approximately equal and are more than sufficient for the mutual destruction of the two sides?

This is where the dog starts to growl. The Pentagon cannot reconcile itself to any form of balance or parity. Military men in the United States have never stopped trying to recover lost advantages in the sphere of nuclear arms and the superiority of their navy in the expanse of the oceans.

References to an imaginary Soviet arms buildup need confuse no one. For whatever the subject, from the atom bomb to the neutron bomb, it is well known that it was the United States which has held on to an inglorious first place in the arms race, forcing the Soviet Union into answering measures to guarantee its defense capability in the face of an obvious threat. As a result the present parity was achieved, and the arms race clearly showed the senselessness of attempts to maintain U.S. superiority.

None of the developed industrial countries, in this age of scientific and technical progress, is capable of achieving unilateral military supriority over a country at a similar level of development--that is the conclusion reached by reliable scientific authorities, including Americans.

The result of the desire to achieve such superiority can only be the continuation of the arms race and the whipping up of the threat of war, which leads inevitably to a catastrophic war.

But certain Pentagon figures evidently are still in the grip of their militarist obsession, according to which only military superiority, that is, a "position of strength," is acceptable as the basis for relations with other states. But this outmoded concept is refuted both by technical progress and by the practice of international relations. Detente, which is the dominant process of international life, is incompatible with the concept of the use or the threat of force in interstate relations. The military political situation in the world is characterized by a state of balance between the USSR and U.S. strategic forces, as well as between the conventional armaments of the Warsaw Pact countries and the NATO bloc.

it is this parity which has made it possible to set up as a realistic aim the task of limiting and reducing armed forces and armaments and has created the opportunity for holding talks and concluding agreements on this question on equal conditions.

But this means that any change in the existing balance, albeit temporary, could have a pernicious effect on the efforts being undertaken for the sake of peace, which is equally necessary for all people and cannot be the object of bargaining "from a position of strength"!

As for the Soviet Union, as Soviet Head of State L.I. Brezhnev has stated, for defense needs approximate equality and parity are sufficient: "We do not set ourselves the goal of achieving military superiority. We also know that this concept itself loses its meaning in view of the existence of immense arsenals of already stockpiled nuclear weapons and their means of delivery."

The interests of peace and universal security insistently dictate the only correct solution: a curb of the arms race, a gradual and equal reduction of the levels of arms and armed forces, and disarmament, up to universal and complete disarmament. It was this solution that was again unanimously advocated by UN members at the General Assembly Special Session on Disarmament.

FURTHER U.S.-SOVIET ARMS TRADE TALKS HELD IN HELSINKI

LD011738Y Moscow TASS in English 1605 GMT 1 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 1, TASS--Another round of meetings on questions of limitation of trade in conventional armaments and their deliveries was held by delegations of the Soviet Union and the United States of America in Helsinki, Finland, from July 1 to July 28, 1978. The USSR delegation was led by Ambassador at Large Lev Mendelevich. The United States delegation was headed by the director of the Board for Politico-Military Affairs of the U.S. Department of State, Leslie Gelb. The exchange of opinions proceeded in a businesslike atmosphere. The next round of the meeting will be held later this year.

PUBLIC OPPOSED TO 'MILITARY INTERVENTION' IN AFRICA

LD010950Y Moscow TASS in English 0856 GMT 1 Aug 78 LD

[Text] New York, August 1, TASS--The L. Harris service conducted a public opinion poll in connection with the calls by some reactionary leaders in the administration and Congress of the United States to step up American military intervention in Africa.

According to the poll over 70 percent opposed the dispatch of American troops to Somalia, 69 percent were against United States military intervention in Rhodesia. The overwhelming majority of the Americans believe that the United States should not send American military advisers and instructors to that continent. In their opinion, the dirty war in Vietnam began precisely with stepping up military aid to Saigon and sending military advisers there.

U.S. CONDUCTS BACTERIOLOGICAL WEAPON RESEARCH IN EGYPT

LD011724Y Moscow TASS in English 1642 GMT 1 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, August 1, TASS--Thanks to an Egyptian scientist, who wished to remain anonymous, says the Lebanese weekly AL-KIFAH AL-'ARABI, it has been established that the U.S. naval forces are conducting in Egypt research work to develop bacteriological weapons, applicable in Middle Eastern conditions, are testing them there.

The scientific research centre, where American specialists are conducting this research, was set up in Cairo in Abbasiyah District in accordance with an agreement concluded by the governments of the two states yet during the reign of King Farouk. It was officially named the "U.S. Naval Medical Research Complex Number 3". Its task, as officially announced, was research into diseases occurring in areas with a hot climate.

The complex enjoyed unlimited privileges in the process of its creation and further existence, the weekly notes. Its activities were discontinued by President an-Nasir, but resumed in 1973 by As-Sadat.

The true nature of the centre's "research work", it is pointed out further, was brought to light by the abovesaid Egyptian microbiologist, who grew suspicious of its research conducted at the complex. Having carefully analyzed the published reports of American specialists, who had earlier worked there, he arrived at the conclusion that this American centre carries on research into viruses, bacteria and other microorganisms which can be used as bacteriological weapons in the area of the Middle East.

According to additional information, collected by the scientist, all the research done at this complex is strictly classified and the Egyptian Government has absolutely no right to control it.

ARMY PAPER VIEWS 'STRIKE' THREAT BY U.S. SHIPBUILDERS

LD0108211 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Jul 78 p 3 LD

[Capt T. Belashchenko article: "When the Strikers Are...the Monopolies"]

[Text] Strikes are one thing that do not surprise the United States. Last year alone there were more than 4,000 of them in industry, transportation, agriculture, schools and universities, hospitals, theaters, sports teams.... However, what happened last spring could not fail to shake even the worldly wise Americans.

Judge for yourselves. For the first time in U.S. history, a strike was threatened by... major capitalist monopolies--General Dynamics, Litton Industries and TENECO. And they did not threaten just anybody, but took on the all-powerful Pentagon. Whatever you may say, the case is out of the ordinary. For so many years they worked shoulder to shoulder in the fields of the arms race, and then....

In such cases the French say: Cherchez la femme! The Americans are more pragmatic: Isn't there a smell of dollars here? Indeed, the three aforementioned shipbuilding concerns alone, according to their figures, are owed $2.7 billion, more or less, by the Pentagon. And although according to the papers of the U.S. Navy Department accounting section all its contracts are paid in full each year, not only is the debt not being reduced, it is increasing.

The point is that these firms have found an effective way of extorting additional, so to speak, over-run profits from the military departments. This is how it is done: On concluding a contract for the construction and delivery of this or that type of weapons system the firm submits to the Pentagon a "moderate" price. This makes it easier to push the contract through the controlling departments. However, as soon as the contract receives approval and becomes a legally binding document, subject to compulsory fulfillment, it begins to undergo a strange metamorphosis. Raw materials, it turns out, have gone up in price (inflation is rising continually); better and, of course, more expensive machinery has had to be installed, the work has turned out to be more difficult than expected, and so on, and so forth.... And typically, the nearer the time for handing over the order, the more such extra expenditures appear. And it is not a question of tens or hundreds of thousands. The account runs to millions, sometimes even billions.

General Dynamics, for instance, concluded a contract for the construction of a sophisticated nuclear submarine equipped with Trident missiles for the navy. They asked $800 million per vessel. The Pentagon did not quibble about the price. Congress did not object. The contract was signed. But the ink was barely dry when the General Dynamics businessmen asked for more--something to do with the design was not going well and additional research was needed. The Pentagon gave them more. Then again.... And so it went on. The first vessel had not left the slipway, yet its price had shot up to $1.2 billion--by exactly 50 percent. But even that, as it turned out, was not the limit. The Washington POST recently calculated that in the final reckoning the first submarine of this type (without the missiles) will cost the American treasury more than $2 billion. And the others will not be much cheaper, since the total cost of building 14 Trident submarines will turn out to be $15 billion more than planned.

The same thing is happening with other contracts. The nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Nimitz topped out at $1.5 billion instead of the planned $685 million, and the destroyer Spruance went from $81 million to $126.5 million. The same picture can be observed with the F-15 and F-16 fighters, cruise missiles, tanks, guns....

Of course, there is no secret in all this. Military shipbuilding, like other sectors of the American military industry, has long been concentrated in the hands of major industrial monopolies. And where there is a monopoly of production there are monopolistic prices. Expensive? Find something cheaper! But where else can the Pentagon look? And does it need to do so? In an atmosphere of militarist fever, when Americans are being frightened day and night with the "Soviet military threat," Congress does not begrudge money for military purposes. This is not for health services or education. In the last fiscal year, the U.S. military budget totaled $113 billion, and this year's is more than $117 billion. Of this, tens of billions are intended for the purchase of arms and military hardware. It accumulates in the safes of military-industrial monopolies. This is promoted to a considerable extent by their close relations with the masters of the Pentagon. The major military-industrial monopolies invariably have "their men" in the military departments, men who exert an influence on the distribution of the most advantageous orders and have the opportunity, with figures and facts in their hands, to confirm the "justification" for the rising cost of a contract.

But the major weapons producers in the United States receive not only a "legitimate profit." Every year they rake in many hundreds of millions of dollars through clearly illegal overpayments, overstatements of prices, reductions in the quality of materials and various other machinations. The great scandals surrounding Lockheed, Grumman and other companies clearly show the scale on which such activity by big business is practiced in America today.

And appetites are growing all the time. Even the Pentagon with its many billions of dollars is sometimes not able to settle with its suppliers in full. Thus a debt appears. This also grows. The monopolies do not intend to wait.

And then General Dynamics, metaphorically speaking, banged its fist on the table: Either $544 million is paid off quickly, or else.... The firm stops the construction of all 16 Los Angeles nuclear submarines which it has on the stocks. According to the NAVY TIMES newspaper, the president of the company, on presenting the ultimatum, stated that his heart is bleeding, because he knows what a heavy blow he is inflicting on the defense of America and even the whole "free world," but nothing, he says, can be done--the money comes first.

After General Dynamics, the other bigshots in American military shipbuilding, also apparently pressing their hands to their bleeding patriotic hearts, threatened to strike.

Being, as they say, in a fine old mess, the Pentagon tried to scare them with the Court of Appeals. That did not help. It started to intimidate them with the "growing Soviet military threat." The bosses of the monopolies agreed with "the fact of the growing threat" but did not renounce their interest, demanding cash on the counter, or else....

All the same, it does not seem likely that they will have to carry out their threat to declare a strike. The quarreling sides will come to an amicable agreement before that happens. The more so since the U.S. Congress has not only fully satisfied the proposed Pentagon expenditure for fiscal 1979, but on some items has even allotted more than was asked for. The new record militarist budget of $128.4 billion is a reliable guarantee that American military-industrial concerns will not finish as the losers.

U.S. MAGAZINE OPPOSES CURBS ON TRADING WITH USSR

LD011808Y Moscow TASS in English 1708 GMT 1 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Washington, August 1, TASS--Curbs on trade with the USSR introduced by the Washington administration have been negatively received by U.S. business circles.

The weekly U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT admits that these measures of the administration "are bad news for U.S. businessmen in Moscow".

The magazine writes that representatives of corporations conducting active trade with the Soviet Union virtually to a man oppose the administration's interference in U.S. exports. They believe such curbs can damage the U.S. balance of trade, that any pressure on the USSR is fraught with retaliatory measures and that, moreover, the United States does not have "the economic muscle to hurt the Russians."

According to the weekly's Moscow correspondent, U.S. businessmen stress that any refusal to sell to the Soviet Union the equipment it needs will result in the orders that might have been secured by U.S. corporations going to their competitors. "Japan, West Europeans are in position to meet Soviet needs. They are also eager", stresses the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT.

The magazine points out that the latest steps of the Washington administration make representatives of the U.S. business circles to ask "is the game worth it?"

TASS REPORTS ON DRUG ADDICTION IN U.S. ARMED FORCES

LD011658Y Moscow TASS in English 1613 GMT 1 Aug 78 LD

[Text] New York, August 1, TASS--Drug taking is spreading ever more widely in the U.S. Navy. In the last two years the New York TIMES reports, American military hospitals had to treat ever more often drug addicts. Of late, 6,000 of them were ascertained in the U.S. Navy.

Wholesale drug taking is a feature of the U.S. Armed Forces. According to a special inquiry, conducted in U.S. Army units 210,000 servicemen are regularly smoking marijuana and 49,000 use heavier drugs such as heroin and LSD.

American opinion is particularly worried over drug taking in units fitted out with nuclear missiles, where the slightest mistake could have disastrous consequences.

According to the press, pay days of the Marines on the Pacific shore are becoming a veritable nightmare: Under the influence of drugs, they literally terrorize the population living near naval bases.

American servicemen abroad act even worse. Drug addicts in uniform annually commit several thousand robberies, murder, rape, burglary in Japan, South Korea, the FRG and other countries, where American war bases are located.

It cannot be said that the Pentagon does not combat this social evil. Thus, in 1976 alone, 1,500 drug addicts and drunkards were dismissed from U.S. nuclear missile units. Attempts are being made to ascertain drug addicts in other arms of the services as well. These steps, however, do not solve the problems. Those joining the U.S. Armed Forces come from a society where these vices are chronical. This is borne out by facts: 53 per cent of the U.S. population from 13 to 25 smoke or tried to smoke marijuana. 600,000 people regularly take heroin and about ten million drunkards are registered in the United States.

POLICE AID FOR KU KLUX KLAN IN CALIFORNIA REPORTED

LD011016Y Moscow TASS in English 1000 GMT 1 Aug 78 LD

[Text] San Francisco, August 1 TASS--American police hurried to the help of the Ku Klux Klan members who gathered in Oxnard (California). At the initiative of progressive organisations of the city, several hundred people held a demonstration to prevent a meeting of racists. Reinforced units of police were called in for racists' protection. 13 persons were arrested.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON DEVELOPMENTS IN VIKING MISSION

LD011031 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 29 July 1978 carries on page 5 a 250-word TASS report datelined Washington 28 July noting that the orbital section of the Viking 2 station has ceased to function as a result of the exhaustion of its supply of compressed nitrogen for the micromotors which operate the attitude system. The report briefly reviews the history of the two Viking crafts' Mars mission and notes that the other three components of Vikings 1 and 2 are continuing to transmit data to Earth, without, however, answering the question of the existence of life on Mars.

U.S. REACTIONARY COMMITTEES ENDANGER SALT, DISARMAMENT

LD011335Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Jul 78 p 3 LD

[Article by Candidate of Historical Sciences B. Karpovich: "In the Trenches of the Cold War"]

[Text] "To halt the arms race, insure progress toward the reduction and ultimately the elimination of the threat of a thermonuclear catastrophe--that is the main problem now on the agenda of our life. It is precisely here, on this salient, that the fundamental question is being resolved of how the international situation will develop in the future and it is precisely here that the keenest struggle is now developing." So said Leonid Ilich Brezhnev when he spoke to Pacific Fleet sailors during his tour of Siberia and the Far East.

The strategic arms limitation (SALT) agreement is a very important part of the problem mentioned by L.I. Brezhnev. For several years now it has been the subject of Soviet-U.S. talks at all levels, including summit level. It is also the subject of an acute struggle between the supporters and opponents of detente in the United States. According to a poll conducted recently by well-known U.S. sociologist L. Harris, 75 percent of those polled expressed themselves in favor of the speediest conclusion of a SALT agreement. But 12 percent of Americans polled opposed the conclusion of an agreement. This, of course, is a minority, but a very influential and vocal one. Its representatives hold important posts in the U.S. Congress (mainly among the Republicans) and in other government institutions. They are installed in the editorial offices of newspapers and journals and radio and television companies. They also include the ruling faction of the trade union bureaucracy, malicious Zionists, quasi-fascist extreme rightists, and anticommunist emigres from Europe, exuding the venom of impotent hatred.

These diverse groups are driven by various motives. The Republicans are counting on harming the Democratic administration and reaching the White House again. The leaders of scientific institutes are reluctant to lose large-scale orders for military research. The professionals of the big lie from the world of journalism are afraid of losing the large fees they receive for compiling anti-Soviet myths. But above all these interests and interested parties reigns the superinterest of the military-industrial complex--a sinister alliance of arms-producing monopolists and militarists and politicians linked with them.

While for people of good will in the USSR, the United States and other countries of the world the SALT agreement signifies a breakthrough on the path toward real military detente and ultimately the elimination of the danger of thermonuclear war, for the military-industrial complex the agreement threatens to strike at its most sensitive spot--its millions and billions of income.

That is why the more the distance between the Soviet and U.S. positions on the SALT issue is reduced, the fiercer and more organized the resistance of the agreement's enemies becomes. In recent years U.S. reaction has frequently made attempts to hastily construct a united front of opponents of detente and disarmament. In 1975 the "Citizens for America's Survival" organization was created in Washington. It included retired military men, arms manufacturers, and slumbering politicians who have become ossified at the level of the cold war times. But its double-dyed black hundred membership scared away cautious Washington politicians. Moreover the "citizens" proved to be not only anti-Soviets but also anti-Semites. At the very first session Colonel Hatfield, the organization's president, called for the defeat of the "Moscow-Tel Aviv axis." This angered Zionist circles. The organization remained in the background of U.S. political life.

The notorious "Operation Liberty" organization emerged at the same time but it had no success. A year later a new attempt was made to unite the knights of the arms race. The so-called "Committee on the Present Danger" appeared which included very active and influential reactionaries and numbered 141 members. The "committee" succeeded in rallying around itself many militarist, anti-Soviet and anticommunist organizations which had existed previously. Thus retired General A. Goodpaster, former supreme commander in chief of the NATO allied armed forces in Europe and a member of the "committee," is co-chairman of the national strateg committee of the "U.S. Security Council"--an influential organization which stands guard over the interests of the military-industrial complex. Madam Clare Boothe Luce, widow of the owner of the Time-Life magazine company and former U.S. ambassador to Italy, belongs to the leading organs of the above-mentioned U.S. Security Council and the related "Institute of U.S. Strategy."

The "committee" is linked with many other reactionary organizations, including on the basis of personal contact by eminent members like Generals M. Ridgway and L. Lemnitzer, two former NATO commanders in chief; former Deputy Defense Secretaries P. Nitze and D. Packard; former Secretary of State D. Rusk and his former deputy E. Rostow; L. Kirkland, secretary and treasurer of the AFL-CIO; retired General M. Taylor and others.

The "committee" conducts independent operations against detente and the SALT agreement and coordinates the actions of the organizations which side with it. The "committee's" members inspire the publication of anti-Soviet articles in newspapers and journals, search out authors of books who are prepared, for a suitable fee, to prove what cannot be proved, organize television debates, and hold pseudoscientific conferences and mass meetings. All this is to blow up the Soviet "military threat" again and again, to show that in the SALT talks the U.S. side has allegedly embarked on one-sided concessions, and to link the attainment of an agreement with problems which have nothing to do with the disarmament issue ("human rights," the military conflict in the region of the Horn of Africa, and events in Zaire).

The "research" centers mushrooming throughout the United States attack the agreements from pseudoscientific positions. At Columbia University alone the "War and Peace Institute," the "Russian Institute," and the "Institute for Eastern and Central Europe" are taking part in the anti-Soviet campaign. There is also the "Research Institute for International Changes." Let no one be misled by this strictly academic title. This department was formerly called, far more frankly and simply, "The Institute on Communist Affairs." At that time, incidentally, its director was Zbigniew Brzezinski, who later moved to the White House to the post of the President's assistant for national security and who, as we can see, has taken with him all his old ideological luggage.

The whole driving force of the activity of institutions of this sort is aimed at providing the bogey of the "Soviet threat" with new, intimidating details. The "U.S. Institute of Sociopolitical Research" has published a book by (Dzh. Lyuis) junior entitled "The Strategic Balance in the Mediterranean." It argues the urgent need to intensify U.S. naval forces in the Mediterranean in connection with the "growing threat from the Soviet Navy in this region." Admiral E. Zumwalt, a member of the "Committee on the Present Danger," has written an even more bellicose preface to this bellicose anti-Soviet book. The admiral has also published his memoirs, "Standing Watch," from which it is clear that, on retiring, he is continuing to stand watch over the cold war.

People seemingly far-removed from the armaments problem, in particular historians, are standing the same watch as the admirals and are in the same trenches as the generals. It has been calculated that there are 260 specialists with academic degrees studying historical and political questions of the USSR. The majority are anticommunist emigres. Recently their ranks have been swelled by renegades expelled from the USSR. There are no dirty fabrications which these "historians" would not use to slander the Soviet Union and its foreign policy.

The veteran anti-Soviet (A. Satton) has compiled a little book entitled "National Suicide: Military Aid to the Soviet Union." In it the author accuses all U.S. administrations since President W. Wilson of pursuing a foreign policy "promoting the growth of the USSR's military and industrial might." Not bothering with proof, (Satton) asserts that all modern technology at the USSR's disposal was handed to it by the United States and its NATO allies.

Numerous threads extend from these blatant opponents of a SALT agreement to the covert opponents, to those who for various reasons cannot or will not link their names with the open struggle against peaceful coexistence. For over 5 years now the so-called "Academy of Freedom," which is led by leaders of the U.S. Security Council, Institute of U.S. Strategy and now the "Committee on the Present Danger," has been operating in a quiet spot not far from Washington. The U.S. press has reported that these organizations help the "Academy's" graduates to assume "responsible posts in government institutions and educational establishments, the mass information media, and public organizations and in business, trade union and religious institutions." In turn the graduates undertake "to devote at least 2 years to the service of the defense of freedom." These "guards of freedom" do not take part in propaganda campaigns but zealously strew grit on the rails of Soviet-U.S. talks, particularly on a SALT agreement.

The efforts of the overt and covert opponents of SALT are shaking the pyramid of U.S. official authorities. Is this not the reason why the administration's leading figures at its summit, which is open to all political winds, are bowing in directly opposite directions? Now they are swearing loyalty to the cause of disarmament, now they are blurting out a hackneyed tirade about the Soviet "military threat" and trying to set up a new spiral of the arms race.

All these fluctuations, ambiguities and maneuvers in no way promote the speediest conclusion of a SALT agreement. The Soviet side is doing everything to lend dynamism and a more constructive nature to Soviet-U.S. relations. The question is whether the U.S. side is able or willing to overcome the resistance of the agreement's overt and covert opponents.

CHINA

PRC EMBASSY HOLDS PLA ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION IN USSR

LD021001Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Aug 78 p 3 LD

[Text] TASS--On 31 July Chun Kung-tsai, military, naval and air force attache at the PRC Embassy in the USSR, held a reception to mark the 51st anniversary of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Present at the reception were Adm N.N. Amelko, deputy chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff, generals and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces, and other officials.

Wang Yu-ping, PRC ambassador to the USSR, was present.

CAMBODIAN MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PEKING

LD301647Y Moscow TASS in English 1344 GMT 30 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Peking, July 30, TASS--A Kampuchean military delegation, led by deputy prime minister for national defence, Son Sen, has arrived here, the HSINHUA NEWS AGENCY reports. This is fresh proof of close relations between Peking and the Kampuchean regime which are pursuing a policy of aggression against neighbouring countries.

Hua Kuo-feng Meeting

LD020127Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 1 Aug 78 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vsevolod Shishkovskiy]

[Text] Hua Kuo-feng, premier of the PRC State Council, has received a Kampuchean military delegation in Peking. During the meeting he assured Phnom Penh of his support.

The delegation has also had talks with the minister of defense and attended an exercise of the division for defense of the capital. There are reports that this visit has been undertaken to coordinate joint attacks on Socialist Vietnam. As is known, China has been supplying Kampuchea with arms and inciting it to armed provocations against Vietnam.

PRC ATTEMPTS AT EXPANSION, WESTERN RAPPROCHEMENT REVIEWED

Scientific Pretext

LD011414Y Moscow TASS in English 1400 GMT 1 Aug 78 LD

["Peking: Hegemonism in Action"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 1, TASS--TASS political commentator Mikhail Yakovlev writes:

A few days ago, the Peking newspaper KWANGMING JIH PAO [DAILY] published one more report about "new archeological finds" in areas adjacent to Soviet territory. Just as many earlier reports of this kind, it was intended to "confirm" the claims of the Maoists that vast Soviet lands were once "Chinese." Such writings have become in present-day China an integral part of an anti-Soviet propaganda campaign over Peking's territorial claims to the Soviet Union.

Chinese propaganda men have been trying lately to present their territorial claims in a "scientific" packing, so to say. A huge apparatus is working on this. Its writers produce great numbers of articles which are widely published in the press or issued in individual collections.

"Scientific works" of many volumes are brought out. Thus, the first two volumes of a four-volume history of aggression of Tsarist Russia in China--based on juggling with facts and inventions--have been on sale in China over the last two months. There has been for years a real archeological rush in the country. It is especially rampant in districts adjacent to areas coveted by Peking as targets of its expansion.

As is indicated by numerous facts, these efforts of Chinese propaganda have nothing in common with real science. The characteristic feature of these materials is their gross anti-Sovietism and falsification of history. Their purpose is to misinform public opinion both in the country and abroad, to motivate the slanderous assertion of the Maoists that Tsarist Russia had captured "Chinese lands" while the Soviet Union is allegedly a defender and continuer of its policy of territorial seizure.

The Chinese leaders display great-power expansionist designs not only in respect of the Soviet Union. During the years the PRC has been in existence, the Peking expansionists have had border "disputes" with almost all neighbouring states, and to a majority of them they presented territorial claims both through "cartographic aggression" (by marking foreign territories as Chinese on the maps) and in official documents of the PRC Government.

The "register" of territorial claims against neighbouring states, which the Maoists call the "lost lands," equal no more, no less than 10.5 million square kilometres, which exceeds by almost one million square kilometres China's own territory (9.6 million square kilometres). These claims include Soviet territories of a total area exceeding 1.5 million square kilometres, parts of the territories of Afghanistan and India, whole countries--Korea, Mongolia, Nepal, Burma, Thailand, Malaysia, Kampuchea, Laos, Vietnam, a number of island territories in the East China and South China seas. China has now carried its frontiers hundreds of kilometres from the mainland to the shores of the Philippines, Malaysia, the southern part of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, having declared the South China Sea and all archipelagoes therein an "integral part of Chinese territory."

The main postulate on whose basis the Peking leaders make their territorial claims is that all lands on which a Chinese ever set foot throughout the history of over two millenia must be regarded as Chinese lands. Mao Tse-tung said in this connection that countries of the Far East, of South Asia and Southeast Asia constitute an area where China played the ruling role over many centuries.

But if this Maoist postulate be taken as a basis for determining frontiers between contemporary states, one would come to the point of uttering an absurdity. France could thus be proclaimed a British territory, since it was seized by Englishmen during the Hundred Years' War, and Britain, conversely, could be proclaimed a French territory since it was once held by a Norman duke. By this logic, China could be proclaimed a Mongolian territory since it was conquered by Mongols. It is known that China did not always hold many of its present territories. Going by the Maoist logic, it could be asserted that China's frontier passes along the Great Wall of China, as was indeed, the case in the past.

The absurdity of this sort of reasoning was recognized in China itself at some time. In a conversation with American publicist Edgar Snow in 1960, Chou En-lai said that "if everyone should start settling accounts stemming from remote historic times, chaos would be created in the world." In this case "the United States would have to be subjugated to the British rule again, since it became independent less than 200 years ago."

For achieving its territorial claims, China tried to resort to force many times. It acted this way on the borders with Burma, India, the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Japan, resorting to armed provocations or threat of force. And now the Chinese leadership bears grave responsibility for the tense situation that formed in Southeast Asia, for instigating the authorities of Kampuchea to a frontier war against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam with the use of Chinese armaments and Chinese military instructors and advisers. The present great-power, expansionist policy of the Chinese leaders is one of the main obstacles on the road to overall improvement of the political climate in Asia.

Another confirmation of the expansionism of Peking, its course for fanning enmity between peoples, provoking clashes between states and unleashing wars was the recent statement by Teng Hsiao-ping, vice premier of the State Council of the PRC and chief of the General Staff of China's People's Liberation Army, and an article by Hsua Hsiang-chien, the minister of defence of the PRC, which appeared in the August issue of the HUNGCHI magazine. These two Chinese leaders, furiously cursing the very idea of detente, called for preparation for war," which Peking still regards as inevitable. "War is a normal phenomenon," the Chinese minister asserts. And, adding that "the third world war can break out on any day," calls for "intensifying preparation for war."

The Chinese leaders' revelations clearly show wherefrom comes not a mythical but a quite realistic and, let us add, serious threat, fraught with calamity not only for China's closest neighbours, but also for mankind.

Kornilov Commentary

LD0114517 Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No 30, Signed to Press 27 Jul 78 pp 10-11 LD

[Article by TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov: "A Dangerous Game"]

[Text] According to the U.S. paper, the Boston GLOBE, the following episode occurred during the recent visit to Peking by Z. Brzezinski, the U.S. President's national security adviser. The guest from Washington was asked if he wanted to see the Great Wall of China. Brzezinski accepted the invitation, but when the procession arrived at the foot of the wall he made the following suggestion to the Chinese:

"Let's have a competition. If we Americans get to the top first, you will go to Ethiopia to repulse the Russians there. But if you get there first, then we will go to Ethiopia...."

A joke? Not at all. It is known that interference in African affairs by the United States and certain other NATO countries has now assumed a particularly cynical and dangerous nature. Trying to assume the role of the gendarme of Africa and organizing collective and aggressive military political actions against African peoples, imperialist circles are acting in the hope of parallel (and sometimes even concerted) interests with the Peking rulers who, for chauvinist, hegemonist and mercenary reasons, would like to see the African Continent an arena of serious international complications. Peking joined the colonialists and their accomplices during the events in Angola, and the Maoists sought to kindle conflict when Ethiopia became the victim of aggression. Peking's perfidious role also manifested itself fully in connection with the NATO intervention in Zaire.

Africa is not the only region of the world where certain U.S. circles are trying hard to "play the Chinese card," i.e., to use Peking's great-power, hegemonist aspirations and its frenzied anti-Sovietism in the interests of U.S. policy. [paragraph continues]

Commenting on these U.S. tactics, observers note the striking similarity between the political courses pursued by U.S. forces connected with the Pentagon that express the aspirations of the military-industrial complex and are not interested in detente, on the one hand, and the Peking rulers on the other. Both seek to torpedo any measures to deepen detente. Both emerge from positions hostile to the Soviet Union, socialism and the national liberation movements.

This "kinship of souls" was clearly demonstrated during the NATO Council session in Washington at the end of May, at which a decision was adopted under U.S. pressure to sharply intensify the arms race, on which an additional $80 billion will be spent. The session demonstrated that a kind of "escalation of rapprochement" is taking place in NATO's relations with China, which also maintains a policy of inciting the arms race, while the Pentagon actively encourages Peking's inclination toward this aggressive bloc. It is characteristic that at the same time as NATO hawks and the Pentagon's "gold braid" were elaborating plans in Washington to intensify the arms race, Peking's emissary was addressing the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament in New York, and fiercely attacking the very idea of disarmament.

It is not only a question of the coincidence of certain "general concepts" between the Pentagon and the Peking leadership: Certain U.S. circles are displaying an ever increasing tendency to give Peking practical assistance in realizing its great-power, hegemonist designs--a process that is served by the Chinese leadership's policy of increasing the country's military potential. Influential circles in Washington are increasingly openly advocating the sale of weapons and military equipment to Peking. The attention of observers has also been attracted by the recent trip to Peking of a U.S. Government delegation headed by F. Press, the U.S. President's adviser on science and technology--a trip which, in the opinion of many foreign press organs, was primarily an attempt to give Peking access to Western technology, including military technology, in the guise of "scientific" contacts. The U.S. journal CHINA BUSINESS REVIEW reports that over the past 6 years the United States has already permitted sales to the PRC of diverse machinery and equipment, including electronic equipment, worth $766.7 million. Noting that Peking is also seeking to obtain various U.S. military technical documentation, including missile technology, and that approximately 200 U.S. military and technical specialists have visited the PRC in the past 6 weeks, the Japanese newspaper SANKEI SHIMBUN emphasizes that all this indicates a rapprochement between the United States and China, which has become particularly noticeable since Z. Brzezinski's visit to Peking.

Having adopted a policy of sharply building China's military potential, the Peking leadership is actively seeking to penetrate NATO's armories in West Europe. Peking, it is reported, intends to acquire from West European countries no less than 5,000 of the latest types of weapons and military equipment worth approximately 10 billion French francs. But what is the U.S. position in this connection? "The United States is sympathetic to China's desire to purchase military equipment in West Europe," the New York TIMES states. To speak plainly, it should be pointed out that certain Washington circles, which regard China as some sort of "counterweight" to the USSR, are not simply "sympathetic" to Peking but are assiduously urging the United States' junior partners in NATO to undertake military deals with China, although it is obvious that the whetting of the insatiable appetites of the Peking militarists, who label detente and peace as a deception and war the only real prospect, can only harm the cause of detente inside and outside Europe. In an attempt to "reinforce" this position the U.S. bourgeois press is actively supporting slanderous Peking propaganda, which alleges that a "threat from the north" hangs over China.

It is known what an important place in the Maoists' hegemonist plans is allocated to Southeast and South Asia--a region long regarded by Peking as a "sphere of Chinese influence." The Maoists' perfidious attacks of unprecedented effrontery on Socialist Vietnam graphically attest that the Chinese rulers are prepared for literally anything in order to intimidate neighboring states, to bend them to their diktat and to redraw the map of Asia. But what, then, is Washington's position?

The facts attest that in this region, also, Washington, which regards China as an "eastern NATO" (the expression of the U.S. ambassador in Tokyo), is seeking to use Peking's hegemonism to preserve and strengthen its own positions in Asia. "The recent trip to Peking by Brzezinski, the U.S. President's national security adviser, evidently made it possible to coordinate the two sides' efforts: The U.S. remains the patron of Thailand and Malaysia, while China will take Cambodia under its wing and recommend other countries in Southeast Asia, particularly the Philippines, to maintain U.S. military bases on their territory," France's LE FIGARO writes.

Japanese-Chinese talks on the conclusion of a so-called bilateral "peace and friendship treaty" resumed recently in Peking. It is known that Peking is insistently seeking to include in this treaty an article on "joint struggle" against so-called "hegemony"--an article whose anti-Soviet thrust is clear. How, then, does the United States react to these solicitations of the Maoists? As is clear from press reports, during the recent Japanese-U.S. talks in Washington, the U.S. side unambiguously stated that it not only has no objections to the "hegemony" article but "wishes Tokyo success" in concluding this treaty. Observers have also drawn attention to the fact that Z. Brzezinski specifically informed Tokyo of the results of his Peking trip, during which he told the Chinese that the United States is "also" against "hegemony" and displayed a "tough position" concerning the USSR. Soon after, certain Japanese circles began campaigning particularly actively for the conclusion of the "friendship treaty" on the terms dictated by Peking. This is being done despite protests from the broad public and many sober-minded politicians in Japan.

The Near East? Here too the positions of Washington and Peking join--this time on an anti-Arab basis. Peking, like Washington, is opposed to a just peaceful settlement of the Near East problem and fully approves the policy of a separate deal between As-Sadat and the Israeli aggressor, which is being carried out behind the backs of the Arab peoples and against their fundamental interests. Peking also joined the imperialists and reaction during the recent events in the southern Arabian Peninsula.

Observers connect Washington's intrigues and "little games" involving China with certain U.S. administration officials, specifically the aforementioned Z. Brzezinski, who, as the DAILY WORLD points out, "has been trying ever since assuming government office to divert the United States from the path of negotiation onto the path of confrontation with the Soviet Union." THE BOSTON GLOBE states that "During his trip to China, Brzezinski created a furor in diplomatic circles by unleashing caustic remarks and harsh attacks on the Soviet Union." The NEW YORKER magazine points out that Brzezinski, whose position is founded on evaluations of events "in terms of rivalry," is gambling directly on the "Chinese card" in an attempt to set China against the Soviet Union to reap benefits for the United States.

Other enemies of detente in the United States are also campaigning directly or indirectly for this notorious "card" to be played against the USSR. [paragraph continues]

They include H. Jackson, the well-known "hawk" and "senator for Boeing," who, on visiting Peking back in 1974, announced that he had discovered a parallel interest between the United States and China "in many spheres" and 3 years later advocated immediate deliveries of U.S. weapons to China to insure the protection of the PRC's territorial integrity against the mythical "threat from the north." They also include G. Bush, former leader of the U.S. liaison group in Peking and former CIA director, who alleges that the "strengthening of relations" between the United States and China conforms with the "highest interests" of the United States, since China "is a resolute supporter of NATO, even though it is not a member of this bloc." They also include U.S. Gen A. Haig, commander in chief of NATO troops in Europe, who recently declared that he treats "with understanding" "the benefits that the present situation in China brings to the West." A motley company, as we see. However, the admirers of the "Chinese card" have something in common: Their desire to use Peking's anti-Sovietism to achieve self-seeking political ends in a dirty, shortsighted and, frankly speaking, very dangerous political game....

The danger of this game is clear. It is obvious that the formation of a bloc with China on an anti-Soviet basis would eliminate the possibility of U.S.-Soviet cooperation in reducing the threat of nuclear war and, of course, limiting arms. Something else is obvious: Since the United States and NATO countries are not averse to making use of the difficulties that have arisen in Soviet-Chinese relations, Peking, undertaking rapprochement with the United States and regarding Washington as a temporary tactical ally, is pursuing its own hegemonist ends. The maximum exacerbation of relations between the USSR and the United States, Soviet-U.S. confrontation and, still better, war--this is the cherished dream of the Maoists.

"A shortsighted and dangerous policy!"--this is how L.I. Brezhnev has described recent U.S. attempts to play the "Chinese card" against the USSR. "Its authors may bitterly regret it," he warned.

This warning has provoked serious thought among those U.S. circles which are trying to gamble on the notorious "Chinese card." Many sober-minded U.S. politicians, public figures and press organs are increasingly active in voicing a sharply negative attitude toward attempts of this sort. Under these conditions, the U.S. President, answering a question of the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL--"Do you not consider it sensible to use the 'Chinese card' to put some sort of pressure on the Soviet Union?"--deemed it necessary to state: "...Nothing in the development of our policy with regard to China must in any way have an adverse effect on the interests of third countries, including the Soviet Union." "We will never use China as a lever against the Soviet Union," he assured us in a West German television interview.

But so far the facts indicate something different....

Sacrifice of Taiwan

LD011545Y Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 29 Jul 78 p 3 LD

[A. Biryukov article: "A Dangerous Alliance"]

[Text] Reports from the foreign mass information media give reason to assert that preparation has been launched in the U.S. and PRC capitals for the establishment of full diplomatic relations between them. [paragraph continues]

It appears from the reports that this preparation is taking place as a result of the so-called American-Chinese rapprochement--the present coincidence of these two states' interests, based on the anti-Sovietism which determines the policy of the Peking leadership as well as the line of certain very influential circles in the United States. Revealing the true nature of this anti-Soviet deal, the New York TIMES newspaper noted that "in the opinion of the two sides the normalization of relations (between the United States and the PRC--A.B.) is of great strategic significance in terms of opposing the Soviet Union."

L. Wolff, head of a delegation which was in Peking the other day from the U.S. House of Representatives International Relations Committee Subcommittee for Asian and Pacific Affairs, stated at a press conference that in the delegation's opinion the Chinese leadership is trying to persuade the United States that the "normalization of relations between the United States and the PRC represents the best political and strategic interests of both China and the United States." Peking, he indicated, regards the normalization of relations with the United States "as part of their struggle against the Soviet Union."

The American press, which gave wide publicity to the recent trip by the U.S. President's National Security Adviser Z. Brzezinski to Peking, during which conditions for "normalization" were discussed, has noted in turn that in the opinion of this figure, who is known for his fierce anti-Sovietism, a U.S. deal with Peking will make it possible to place Peking in the service of Washington's global interests and, in particular, as U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT wrote, to use China "as a lever which the United States could use against the Soviet Union in international affairs."

The only stumbling block on the path to such a normalization was still, until recently, the Taiwan problem. Peking stated invariably that "we will liberate Taiwan without fail." Washington in turn asserted that the United States "will never leave" Taiwan. However, it is clear from American information media reports that the two sides are now showing readiness to come to an understanding on this question too, turning the Taiwan problem into small change in their deal.

An impression of the essence of the American approach to the resolution of this problem is provided by the statements of President J. Carter and certain members of his administration during the recent Washington session of the "Trilateral Commission"--an organization of influential representatives of the political and business world of Western countries and Japan.

For the sake of an alliance with Peking they expressed readiness to partially satisfy the demand of the Peking leaders, who say there can be no official relations with Washington until it breaks off its military and diplomatic ties with the Taiwan regime. According to UPI, the United States has agreed to conceal the activity of the American Embassy now operating in Taipei under the cover of a "trade bureau," while retaining even after the establishment of diplomatic relations with the PRC the right to conduct unrestricted trade, as well as to give assistance, including military assistance, to the Taiwan regime. Peking in its turn must give Washington the "signal" that it is ready to renounce the use of force with the aim of liberating Taiwan.

Peking was not slow to release such "signals." In an interview for Japan's KYODO NEWS AGENCY Chen I-sung, member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China, stated that, if the United States agrees to conditions for normalization put forward by Peking, force will not be used to liberate Taiwan. "China will never kill Chiang (the "president" of Taiwan--A.B.) if he shows a love of peace," stated this figure, who is close to the Peking leaders.

A little more time passed, and none other than Teng Hsiao-ping, vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee and vice premier of the PRC State Council, went even further in a talk with the American congressional delegation mentioned above. He stated that in the present atmosphere it will be easier for both sides to achieve a settlement of the "realities" connected with the Taiwan problem.

The concrete steps taken by Washington and Peking with a view to elaborating a formula for the "normalization" of relations and the American administration's gesture toward the Peking leadership, expressed in the decision to reduce the number of U.S. servicemen from 1,000 to 400 by next October, have caused a real commotion in the pro-Taiwan lobby in the U.S. Congress. Influential forces have launched a broad campaign in defense of the successors of Chiang Kai-shek, asserting that "giving up Taiwan" will undermine trust in the United States among its allies in Asia. Since there is a precedent--the situation with South Korea, the administration had to announce that it intends to make up for this "reduction" with measures to strengthen Taiwan's defense capability by means of selling it modern aircraft, antishipping missiles and other military hardware. This, in its opinion, was to demonstrate its "toughness," and at the same time to show the United States' partners in blocs and alliances that it is by no means intending to cast any of them "on the mercy of fate."

Making use of Peking's recent actions in the foreign policy arena, in particular its statements against detente and disarmament and in favor of strengthening NATO and other imperialist military alliances, the practical agreement of the Chinese leaders with the neocolonialists' actions in Africa and the Near East, and Peking's provocative actions against Vietnam, Cuba and other socialist states, as well as national liberation movements, Washington is trying to present all this as evidence that the Peking leadership is now implementing a course of "parallel actions" with the United States in the sphere of international policy. It clearly believes that with the establishment of full diplomatic relations it will be possible to speed up this process still more.

Peking is clearly in a hurry to establish full diplomatic relations with the United States. There they believe that the official "normalization" of ties with Washington will open access for China to sophisticated American technology, without which the Peking leaders cannot conceive of how to implement the ambitious plans they have mapped out for turning China into a powerful military industrial state capable of implementing the hegemonist plans long cherished in Peking. It is in a hurry and ready to adopt the conditions of the deal proposed by Washington, which will not only fail to bring closer the return of Taiwan to its true owner--the Chinese people--but will maintain that island as a vassal territory of the United States.

"We are confident," R. Holbrooke, U.S. assistant secretary of state for east Asian and Pacific affairs, who accompanied Z. Brzezinski on his trip to Peking, stated on 16 June in Hawaii, "that in future we will be able to continue to maintain the mutually advantageous multifaceted relations which tie us to the people of Taiwan." Peking, as is indicated by the later development of events, silently swallowed this statement of the real state of affairs in the question of the "normalization" of relations between the PRC and the United States, and, in particular, the question of the destiny of Taiwan. "The majority of experts believe that the Chinese (in Peking--A.B.) will behave pragmatically in connection with this problem," the New York TIMES noted.

"Pragmatically," to decipher the true meaning of the expression on the lips of the strategists of American-Chinese rapprochement, means treacherously with respect to the Chinese people. In concluding a deal with Washington, Peking is agreeing to continuing U.S. encroachement on PRC territory and betraying its people's national interests.

Disarmament Problems

LD020815Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Jul 78 Morning Edition p 7 LD

[G. Apalin article: "Disarmament, Peking-Style"]

[Text] The entire course of developments in world affairs has served to place termination of the arms race at the center of international politics. The UN General Assembly special session on disarmament confirmed the profound interest of all mankind in ending an arms race that has swept over the whole world. A broad, bold and at the same time realistic disarmament program was put forward by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The speeches at the session repeatedly stressed the necessity of elaborating, through joint efforts, an integrated program of measures and basic steps, which, without creating one-sided advantages for anyone and without damaging anyone's security, would make it possible to put a gradual end to the arms race.

The attempts by the PRC delegation--whether the speech by PRC Foreign Minister Huang Hua or the documents disseminated by the Chinese delegation--to impose theses which were essentially opposed to the problem on the special session's agenda were in stark contrast to the intensive, businesslike work of the UN forum. This was so obvious that the expatiations which have recently appeared in certain quarters regarding "changes" in China's position on the problem of disarmament and Peking's "positive" and almost "constructive" approach to this problem seem strange, to say the least.

Is it true? Even a cursory analysis of Peking's position shows that it combines malicious anti-Sovietism and opposition to any disarmament measures with an advocacy of the arms race that is greater than ever before. Probably the only "change" in this position is the even greater resourcefulness and subtlety with which Peking camouflages its negativism on disarmament questions. Peking's so-called "constructivism" still turns out in fact to be an attempt to block disarmament efforts, but in such a way as to relieve China of the responsibility for this and at the same time extricate China from the confines of any commitments on disarmament.

Desiring to prove their "positivism" on disarmament questions, the Chinese representatives at the United Nations have begun to declare that China "has itself advanced certain proposals" and "has taken specific measures." But only one of the "certain proposals" has been mentioned--the 1964 proposal to hold a conference for the heads of all countries to discuss the total prohibition and destruction of nuclear weapons. And here the PRC delegate has "forgotten" that in the last 14 years China has failed to submit a single practical proposal reinforcing the 1964 idea.

As far as the "specific measures" are concerned, the Chinese delegate talked of the PRC's adherence to the treaty on the nuclear-free zone in Latin America but "forgot" to mention the proviso that China has not abandoned its negative position on questions of nuclear disarmament. Noting that the PRC "has always advocated the total prohibition and genuine destruction of biological and chemical weapons," the Chinese representative once again "forgot" that China did not sign the convention banning the development, production and stockpiling of bacteriological and toxic weapons and did not support the General Assembly resolution regarding the elaboration of measures to ban the production and stockpiling of chemical weapons.

The Chinese representatives' speeches at the session frequently expressed the PRC's desire for "genuine" disarmament and so forth. [paragraph continues]

But the real intention of these declarations was revealed as soon as the words "no illusions whatever should be entertained regarding disarmament" and "a call for disarmament would not accord with the interests of international peace and security" appeared in the PRC foreign minister's speech and in the Chinese delegations proposals regarding the draft of the special session final document. The PRC delegation even demanded that the theses that "the problem of general and complete disarmament is a most important task" and that it is necessary "to ban the use of force in international relations" be removed from the final document. In its note to the UN secretary general, the Chinese delegation called the latter thesis "harmful."

The PRC delegation came to the session with a "positive" program which, in reality, was designed to nullify everything positive that has been achieved in the last few decades on the question of curbing the arms race and also to nullify the agreements concluded in the sixties and seventies which have exerted a definite restraining influence on the race. Huang Hua called the decisions on the nonuse of force and the strengthening of international detente "empty talk;" the decisions banning the modification of the environment for military purposes and the development and production of new types of weapons of mass destruction "empty illusions;" and those on nuclear nonproliferation and the prohibition of nuclear tests "military ruses." All these, like the treaties banning the placement of nuclear weapons on the seabed, the stationing of nuclear weapons in space and others, are declared to be "of no value whatever."

The Chinese delegation also flatly rejected everything new submitted at the special session that was designed to begin in the most immediate future a number of steps capable of stopping the arms race. And here the combination of demagogy and nihilism characteristic of Peking's diplomacy was revealed once again. Thus Huang Hua's speech said that, along with nuclear disarmament, "the reduction of conventional armaments is becoming an increasingly urgent question." But this did not prevent the Chinese delegation, in the working document which it submitted, from calling the proposal submitted at the session that the permanent members of the Security Council renounce any increases in their armies and or any build up or their nonnuclear armaments a "new fraud."

The PRC delegation was not ashamed to engage in an unrestricted advocacy of war and the arms race at the special session on disarmament. "The threat of war is increasing;" "war will break out some time"--these and similar prophesies run through the speeches by the Chinese delegation. And while there was talk of the "possibility of delaying the start of the next war," this was only on the condition that the whole world act according to Peking's prescriptions and contribute to the implementation of the Chinese leadership's foreign policy aims. These aims consist primarily of "material and organizational preparation," which in Peking's language means a continued arms race. They also include "opposition to the policy of appeasement," as Peking calls the policies of a relaxation of international tension and disarmament. They include the "strengthening of the anti-hegemony struggle in every sphere"--a struggle which envisages primarily the creation of the notorious "united front" to struggle against the Soviet Union, which the PRC Foreign Ministry declares without the slightest embarrassment to be not only the "main source" but also the principal "initiator" of the new world war. In short, if the world dances to Peking's tune, war can be "postponed"; if it does not, war is "inevitable." In this formulation of the issue, it is not difficult to perceive that Peking's anti-Sovietism in the disarmament sphere is aimed not only and not so much against the USSR as against peace, disarmament and detente.

It is precisely at a continued arms race that the main thesis of Peking's "positive" program is aimed. Its essence is that disarmament will affect the USSR and the United States alone, while "there can be no question of disarmament" for all other countries, including, particularly, China, since the task of all countries except the United States and the USSR "is not disarmament at all but the further strengthening of their capacity for self-defense." Peking demanded that the thesis that commitments to and the responsibility for disarmament "are of a universal nature" be removed from the session's final document. Moreover, Peking resolutely defended the NATO countries (the "Second World" states, in Peking terminology), saying that they need to "strengthen their defense potential." These statements were music to the ears of the particpants of the NATO Council session which was taking place in Washington at the time and which adopted a new long-term arms program. It looked as though the Peking representative was "simply confused about the rostrum from which he was speaking," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said in Minsk. "He should have been delivering this bellicose speech at the NATO bloc session, not in the United Nations."

Peking's desire to reduce the whole disarmament problem to a demand for unilateral disarmament by the USSR and the United States rests on two simple elements. First, it is an attempt from the very outset to undermine one of the fundamental principles of disarmament which was reflected in the session's final document--halting the arms build-up throughout the world and then lowering the level of armaments without upsetting the established correlation of forces and without prejudice to anybody's security. Second, China would like to insure carte blanche for itself and, at the same time, for the militarist circles of the NATO countries.

According to Peking representatives, the other countries will not join in the process of nuclear disarmament until the USSR and the United States have achieved "substantial progress in the destruction of nuclear arsenals and in the reduction of their non-nuclear arms." Moreover, according to Peking's logic, China should act as the "supreme arbiter" and say when "substantial progress" has been made and when the other countries should join in."

At the session, China refused to commit itself to nuclear disarmament. The Chinese representatives talked about the advisability of measures to limit and prohibit weapons of mass destruction, but studiously avoided specific questions relating to banning the production and testing of nuclear weapons, and they did not say a word about their position on the neutron bomb. This is no accident. The Chinese papers regularly publish specially selected speeches by supporters of the neutron bomb that whitewash this barbaric weapon and call it a "tactical weapon," saying that it is "not so bad." U.S. President Carter's decision to postpone the production of the neutron bomb had a bad reception in Peking.

China's love of the neutron weapon makes one think. Peking's recent actions are further evidence that South and Southeast Asia, where there are "many natural minerals" which would "stand Chinese industry in good stead." Therefore, their policy is to plunder this region. And the neutron bomb is not only a means for the mass destruction of people, but is also a weapon of plunder. In fact, its supporters intend to destroy enemy manpower while preserving materials intact. And the Chinese military, as is clear from an article by Su Yu, member of the CCP Central Committee Military Commission, are like Mao in that they do not conceal their cynical plans: "Our strategy and tactics" consist in "killing people;" "totally destroying the enemy's manpower."

China's refusal to subscribe to any treaty on curbing the arms race and its obstructive attitude in the United Nations toward the adoption of constructive decisions in this sphere are evidence of the aggressive nature of its foreign policy.

Peking's negative approach to disarmament problems stems from the PRC leadership's strategic course in the country's domestic and foreign policy. China's obstructionist position serves as a justification for its own arms race. Therefore, the PRC is trying to prevent the adoption of any measures at the level of international law that might hinder the implementation of a broad program for an arms buildup and the transformation of China into a mighty militarist power. The Chinese leadership is trying to accelerate the implementation of its plans. This is indicated by the fact that the first session of the newly formed National People's Congress Standing Committee in March of this year was devoted to the problem of strengthening the army, not to questions relating to the country's socioeconomic development. In the past 3-4 months, probably more conferences and decisions have been devoted to the problem of strengthening the army than to other aspects of the life in Chinese society. Even China's switch to grain as the main foodstuff is connected primarily with the need to maintain the army's combat readiness.

Peking also opposes disarmament because the world spends vast sums of money--around $400 billion per annum--on the arms race. The Chinese leadership encourages this in its desire to inhibit the economic and social development of all states which China regards as its political opponents. China opposes disarmament because, on the pretext of protecting the interests of the developing countries in building up a "self-defense potential," Peking would like to draw these countries into the arms race and thereby weaken them. Under these conditions, the "aid" which Peking promises to a number of Asian, African and Latin American countries would be from a "strong" China to "weak" partners and would make them dependent on Peking.

In encouraging the arms race, China is seeking to find a common language with the inspirers of this race--the military-industrial complexes of the imperialist powers--and, on this basis, to secure assistance in modernizing its own military potential. Finally, China is waging a struggle against disarmament because the arms race means that detente will thereby be wrecked, old hotbeds of international conflicts will be preserved and new ones will appear, and the world will return to the cold war days. It means teetering on the brink of war. Under these conditions, the Chinese leaders estimate it would be easier to implement their ambitious plans for securing world leadership.

The results of the General Assembly special session on disarmament showed that the international community recognized the essence of Peking's platform, even though both the PRC representatives and some other people tried to give it an air of constructiveness. The Chinese delegation's amendments to the final documents, which were designed to emasculate it and make it compatible with Peking's approach to the disarmament problem--and there were about 60 of them--were not approved. Peking once again found itself in a position of moral and political isolation.

TASS COMMENTS ON ALBANIA'S LETTER TO PRC ON AID HALT

LD012116Y Moscow TASS in English 2100 GMT 1 Aug 78 LD

["On Albanian-Chinese Relations"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 1, TASS--The newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT published on July 29 a letter of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour and the Council of Ministers of Albania to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council of the PRC in connection with the ending of Chinese aid to Albania. This letter was also published in some other Albanian newspapers and was circulated by Albania's embassies abroad.

The letter, specifically, says: "By this perfidious measure hostile to Socialist Albania you broke dishonestly the agreements that were concluded officially between our two countries, you violated grossly and lawlessly fundamental international rules and norms, you spread ideological differences to the sphere of inter-state relations with Albania.... By staging this hostile act with regard to Albania you try to deal a blow and cause harm to economy [as received] and combat potential of our country, you undermine the cause of revolution and socialism in Albania. The Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour and the Albanian Government expose in front of the world public the abrupt ending of aid to Albania on your part as a reactionary act done from great power positions."

Numerous facts and documents prove, the letter says, that at certain moments, when serious turns were taken in the Chinese policy that were not supported by the Albanian party and government, the Chinese Government accompanied such actions by attacks and different measures to curtail the economic aid. "This attests to intriguing of the Chinese leadership, it imagines that Albania is isolated, that it existed and breathed only due to China and that now it is discarded and can only become a victim of imperialists."

"The Chinese leadership broke with Marxism-Leninism and principles of proletarian internationalism. It formed a collusion with U.S. imperialism, world capitalism and reaction, it stopped assisting and supporting revolutionary and liberation forces on the world arena and is now striving to turn China into an imperialist superpower."

The CPC leadership, the letter says, "regarding itself as an infallible genius, proved that it knows no other road but the road of diktat and of imposing its viewpoints on other countries, particularly small ones".

The letter traces the developments in China over the recent years. Our party, the letter says, supported "the Cultural Revolution" at the request of Mao Tse-tung himself, who stated that China was living through vast difficulties, but our party did not at all support factionist struggles of groupings that were wrangling with each other in an open or camouflaged way, so as to seize power, even if it required the use of weapons.

As a result of the visit of President of the United States Nixon, China joined the game of alliances and imperialist cooperation for the sake of new division of the world in which it could get its share, too. This visit paved the way for Peking's growing closeness and cooperation with U.S. imperialism and its allies at a time when the United States was waging a devastative imperialist war in Vietnam, using all latest armaments, except an atomic bomb, to annihilate the heroic Vietnamese people and to scourge Vietnam.

Touching upon the Maoist "theory of three worlds" the authors of the letter stress that "this concept is the smoke to cover up China's purpose, that of establishing hegemony over the so-called Third World". It is not accidental that China claims to belong to the Third World, it is not accidental also that the Chinese leadership makes overtures to non-aligned countries and tries to establish its domination over them. The "contribution" of Chinese leaders to the "theory of three worlds" amounts only to the "reasoning" about the need of reconciliation of the Third World and imperialism.

The present Chinese leadership would like Albania very much to support its activity connected with the changes that have taken place in the leadership of the CPC. It is precisely for the reason that the Chinese leadership proved unable to subjugate Albania that "it is now trying to revenge itself and to hamper development of socialism in Albania. But it thus only exposes ever more its anti-Marxist and counterrevolutionary nature."

The ending of aid to Albania by the Chinese leadership is not an episode, even if serious one, in relations between China and Albania, say the letter. This act assumes international significance. It proves that China comes out against Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, that it worked out and conducts the chauvinist and great-power policy of diktat, uses hegemonist methods.

The letter contains anti-Soviet attacks typical of the Albanian propaganda.

RUDE PRAVO RECALLS 1968 CPCZ REJECTION OF FRATERNAL APPEAL

LD2512197 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 19 Jul 78 p 9 LD

[Excerpts reprinted from RUDE PRAVO article by Zd. Horeni: "A Document of Sincere Comradely Assistance"]

[Text] Last Saturday the newspaper RUDE PRAVO carried an article by Zd. Horeni entitled "A Historical Appeal for the Defense of Socialism." Today we publish excerpts from that article.

A really "hot summer" began 10 years ago in Czechoslovakia. Anticommunist and antisocialist forces quite openly organized demonstrations, provocations and other overtly anarchist acts. They fanned a nationalist, anti-Soviet wave which, as was later pointed out in the "lessons of the crisis development," was expressive evidence of incipient white terror. Rightwing forces slandered the honest supporters of socialism and attempted to boycott, discredit and terrorize them, and forced them to quit political life. A wave of social demagoguery was stirred up and demands for wage rises arose spontaneously. A threat of "wildcat strikes" grew and the danger of inflation and economic dislocation increased.

At that time international reaction was following the development of events in Czechoslovakia with unconcealed hope. With special sympathy it observed the attempts to change the foreign policy orientation of our country and the aspiration of a bloc of rightwing opportunists and counterrevolutionary forces to destroy the alliance with the USSR and the other socialist countries.

In that exceptionally serious situation whereby the threat of counterrevolution in Czechoslovakia was constantly increasing, the representatives of a number of fraternal parties proposed a joint discussion on the development of events with the Czechoslovak leadership. In June Comrade L.I. Brezhnev had proposed convening a meeting of representatives of the two parties, in Czechoslovakia. This proposal was subsequently repeated. Representatives of other parties made similar proposals. As later became clear, these proposals had been placed under wraps by the first secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium had not been informed about them.

On 15 July 1968 representatives of five fraternal parties--the BCP, MSZMP, SED, PZPR and CPSU--having assembled for a 2-day meeting in Warsaw, sent a joint letter to the CPCZ Central Committee. The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, as is known, had refused to participate in this meeting--against the will of certain of its members, under pressure from rightwing forces and in profound contradiction of the internationalist traditions of our party.

In their letter the representatives of the fraternal parties analyzed in detail the international situation of that time and the motive behind the impending counterrevolution, as well as the position of the opportunist and revisionist elements in the ranks of the CPCZ. Reading this document 10 years later we see for ourselves once again how profoundly and sincerely the parties and peoples of the fraternal countries took to heart our domestic political difficulties and the danger to socialism in our country. This showed concern for the present and future of our peoples, and concern that the sacrifices performed by the people of Czechoslovakia for the victory of the socialist cause should not go to waste. The letter expressed fraternal concern imbued with internationalist solidarity; the fate of comrades in the common struggle was not and is not a matter of indifference.

As a result of the situation which had developed within the CPCZ leadership, the exceptionally serious and imperative comradely appeal for the defense of the socialist gains in Czechoslovakia did not meet with the necessary response. Dubcek, Kriegel, Smrkovsky and their supporters rejected this appeal.

The decision to reject the letter from the representatives of the five fraternal parties has been correctly assessed by our party as one of the decisive errors committed by the CPCZ leadership in the post-January period. This decision added grist to the mill of those who strove for a break with the fraternal countries. The rightwing opportunists in the CPCZ leadership earned, through this, the tumultuous applause of the most inveterate counterrevolutionaries.

The subsequent development of events in Czechoslovakia, and the decay that affected the foundations of our socialist state and its entire political system fully confirmed the correctness and timeliness of the historic Warsaw appeal.

From this logically stems the CPCZ's unchanging attitude toward this letter, which it assesses as a document of sincere, comradely, internationalist assistance at the gravest moments of Czechoslovakia's history.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA REPORTS BUILDUP OF NATO FORCES IN FRG

LD311249Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Jul 78 p 1 LD

[TASS report: "Intensification of Military Preparations"]

[Text] Bonn, 24 July--The NATO command is making increasing efforts to build up the bloc's armed forces on FRG territory and above all in the regions directly adjacent to the borders with the socialist countries. The press reports that a spokesman of the U.S. troop command in Europe has stated that the Pentagon is preparing to create large stockpiles of military material and armaments in northern regions of the FRG. The newspaper FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE notes that this is connected with plans to "reinforce the northern flank of the Atlantic front's central sector," which passes primarily through FRG territory. In particular these plans provide for the rapid transfer of U.S. Army formations from the United States to the FRG "if tension arises."

The democratic press stresses that these plans are a direct reflection of the aggressive "frontline strategy" and are aimed at reinforcing NATO troops in central Europe.

It is also planned to station in lower Saxony U.S. Air Force subunits equipped with the latest fighters and fighter-bombers.

NATO CRASH HIGHLIGHTS 'CONSTANT DANGER' TO SARDINIA

LD010853Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Jul 78 p 3 LD

[TASS correspondent V. Malyshev report: "A Constant Threat"]

[Text] Rome, 26 July--...First there was an ear-splitting whine, then a terrible roar, and a column of fire and smoke shot up over the beach. This dangerous incident was witnessed on Tuesday by dozens of Italians who had gone to the beach near Cagliari on the Island of Sardinia after finishing the day's work. An Anglo-French Jaguar aircraft had run into trouble during a training flight from a NATO airbase in Decimomannu and crashed on the seashore. The pilot was killed.

The explosion scattered the wreckage of the burning Jaguar for hundreds of meters. A crater 10 meters in radius was left in the ground. The disaster caused panic among the holidaymakers. There were dozens of children on the beach. Not far from where the NATO plane came down is a 2,000-bed hotel. It was only by sheer luck, the local press points out, that the Jaguar crash did not have tragic consequences.

The NATO military accident is by no means the first reminder of the constant danger which the numerous NATO airbases and firing ranges in Sardinia represent. Early this year a U.S. military airplane "by mistake" dropped a 200-kilogram bomb on the small town of Cape-Malfatano, in April NATO planes strafed the village of Cluminimaggiore with heavy machinegun fire, and last fall the U.S. nuclear submarine Ray ran into trouble off the Sardinian coast.

KIRILLIN MEETS FRENCH FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER

LD282028Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1702 GMT 28 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--Vladimir Kirillin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee on science and technology, has received Jean-Francois Deniau, France's foreign trade minister, who is in the USSR.

Questions related to the future development of cooperation between the USSR and France in the sphere of economy and industry were discussed.

MIG-23 AIRCRAFT ARRIVE IN FINLAND FOR FRIENDLY VISIT

LD012026Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1618 GMT 1 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Helsinki, 1 August, TASS--Six Soviet MIG-23 military aircraft arrived in Finland today on a friendly visit at the invitation of the country's air force command.

At the press conference held in the town of Kuopio, it was noted that this is a continuation of the reciprocal exchanges of visits by air units and military vessels of the USSR and Finland and serves the further strengthening of friendly contacts, trust and mutual understanding between the USSR and Finland.

The visit is taking place in the year of the 30th anniversary of the Soviet-Finnish Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, which is being widely celebrated by the peoples of the two countries. It has become one of the links in the friendly relations between the armed forces of the USSR and the defense forces of Finland.

DEFEATED ICELANDIC PRIME MINISTER TO FORM NEW GOVERNMENT

LD011316Y Moscow TASS in English 1240 GMT 1 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Reykjavik, August 1 TASS--The president of Iceland, Kristjan Eldjarn, asked Geir Hallgrimsson, the chairman of the Independence Party, to form a new government.

It will be recalled that his government had been compelled to resign after the serious defeat of the Independence Party and the Progressive Party, which formed the government coalition, in the last general elections on June 25 this year.

Bennedikt Grendal, the chairman of the Social Democratic Party, which won the elections, on instructions from the president held talks unsuccessfully for more than a month with representatives of parliamentary parties. On July 28, he officially abandoned his attempts at forming the government.

The differences between the parties, above all, deal with overcoming the economic difficulties. The parties also have a different approach to the country's role in NATO. The bourgeois parties, invoking the thesis of the notorious "Soviet menace" seek to justify and strengthen Iceland's participation in the North Atlantic bloc, while the people's union and the progressive public call for the dismantling of the NATO bases and the withdrawal of the American troops from the territory of the country.

PATOLICHEV SPEAKS AT IRAQI TRADE EXHIBITION IN MOSCOW

LD011522Y Moscow International Service in Russian 0900 GMT 1 Aug 78 LD

[Summary] The first Iraqi trade and industrial exhibition in the Soviet Union is taking place in Sokolniki Park in Moscow. The exhibition is displaying Iraqi achievements in trade and industry during the past 10 years. "USSR Minister of Foreign Trade Nikolay Semenovich Patolichev spoke at the inauguration of the exhibition. He said: [Patolichev--begin recording] We can see in your exhibition a reflection of the achievements and successes of friendly Iraq and its hardworking and talented people. Today, Iraq is one of the Soviet Union's largest trade partners among the developing countries and leads our trade with Arab countries. During the past 10 years alone--that is, since the 17 July revolution--trade between the USSR and Iraq has increased twelvefold, reaching R600 million in 1977.

"Furthermore, I would like to note that Soviet-Iraq trade has developed particularly since the 1972 treaty of friendship between our countries, which provided for close bilateral cooperation--political, economic, cultural and other kinds. Our country has done and will continue to do everything within its power to extend even further this cooperation and to make it more active and fruitful." [end recording]

ARAB CONGRESS TRIAL OF AS-SADAT BEGINS IN BAGHDAD

LD012142Y Moscow TASS in English 2134 GMT 1 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Baghdad, August 1, TASS--The first session of the public court examining the charges against Egyptian President as-Sadat was held in the Iraqi capital today.

This trial, said presiding Judge Sultan ash-Shawi opening the session, has been started in keeping with the decision of the General Arab People's Congress taken in Tripoli last year, in conformity with the provisions of the constitutions of the Arab countries. It is a general Arab people's court, and the questions which are to be raised at it are of great significance for the entire Arab nation. The current trial, he stressed, is not an accusation of one person of the crimes he committed. On trial is As-Sadat's political capitulatory line inflicting considerable damage to the general Arab struggle for the liberation of the occupied territories, as this line is conducive to perpetuation of the Israeli occupation and at strengthening the influence of imperialism and the forces of reaction in the Arab world.

The defendant was notified about the place and date of the trial, said Sultan ash-Shawi, but has failed to report to the court. Therefore, according to the law of Iraq and generally accepted legal standards, the court deemed it possible to appoint 'Abd as-Sattar al-Jumayli as the counsel of the defence.

Representatives of prosecution read out the indictment. The A.R.E. president is charged with serious crimes perpetrated against the Egyptian people and the entire Arab nation, with violating the provisions of the country's Constitution and laws, the charter and resolutions of the League of Arab States and the inter-Arab summit meetings, the charter and decisions of the Organization of African Unity and the African summit, with betraying the interests of the Arab people of Palestine and perpetrating other grave crimes.

As-Sadat, says the indictment, wantonly deprived the Egyptian Army of its combat capacity by renouncing the main source of its armament. He is artifically creating differences with the Soviet Union.

Counsel for the defence A.S. al-Jumayli asked the court to give him time to familiarize himself with the indictment documents. His request was met. The next meeting is to be held on November 19 this year in Baghdad.

JORDANIAN CP LEADER SCORES AS-SADAT'S POLICY

LD011356Y Moscow TASS in English 1318 GMT 1 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, August 1, TASS--The course pursued by the reactionary Arab regimes runs counter to the interests of the Arab peoples and the cause of struggle against Israeli aggression, Fayiq Warrad, the first secretary of the Central Commttee of the Jordanian Communist Party, said, interviewed by the Lebanese weekly AL-HURRIYAH.

As-Sadat's capitulatory policy, he pointed out, led to a toughening of the position of Israel and the widening of its expansionist activity. At present, Arab reaction is merging with Zionism and attempts are being made to strike blows on the Arab national liberation movement and the myth of the notorious "Soviet menace" is being fanned. We are firmly convinced, however, that the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are true friends of the Arab peoples in the struggle for freedom, political and economic progress.

PHALANGISTS SERVE U.S.-ISRAELI MIDEAST INTERESTS

LD011002Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0130 GMT 1 Aug 78 LD

[Text] In various districts of the Lebanese capital of Beirut, snipers from rightwing Christian groups are again firing at the inter-Arab peacekeeping forces. According to news agencies, as a result of conservative forces' opposition, the internal security forces have been unable to occupy all the planned positions in the eastern and commercial districts of the city. The port of Beirut remains idle.

The present escalation of tension in Beirut is integrally connected with the unwillingness of Israel and its accomplices in Lebanon to allow the restoration of the legitimate Lebanese authorities' sovereignty over the southern border areas, which would be a stage on the road to a peaceful settlement in the country. Having joined in collusion with Tel Aviv, the Lebanese rightwing Christians are acting, in the final analysis, in complete accordance with the aims of U.S.-Israeli strategy in the Near East, which envisages the division of the Arab countries and the creation of puppet ministates that could provide Israel with a so-called security zone.

Recently, Tel Aviv sharply increased its military aid to the Lebanese rightwing Christian forces. Presently, an airlift is functioning between Haifa and Juniyah, a port north of Beirut in Phalangist-controlled territory. According to the London FINANCIAL TIMES and REUTER, Israel is airlifting to Lebanon Sherman tanks, antitank weapons, infantry weapons and modern Milan anti-tank rockets, with which the NATO Armed Forces are equipped.

It is significant that Washington in every possible way is encouraging Tel Aviv and the forces of Arab reaction to further destabilize the situation in Lebanon.

Typical in this regard is the recent provocative maneuver by the U.S. Embassy in Beirut when it recommended that the families of U.S. diplomats and all U.S. citizens not engaged in important official business leave Lebanon in the near future. Such actions by Washington, like the actions of the rightwing forces that are provoking armed clashes, are increasing tension in the country and hindering the restoration of peace.

Recent events in Lebanon cannot but disturb progressive public opinion, both in Lebanon and in other Arab countries. Undoubtedly, the Beirut FALASTIN ATH-THAWRAH writes, a dangerous conspiracy exists, the participants of which are striving to divide the country and liquidate the forces of the Palestinian revolution. They want to impose on the Arab people capitulatory plans for a Near East settlement and subject their resources to the interests of imperialism.

ISRAELI-S. AFRICAN ECONOMIC LINKS EXAMINED

LD011238Y Moscow TASS in English 1114 GMT 1 Aug 78 LD

[Text] London, August 1, TASS--Israel and South Africa continue expanding their commercial and economic link. As is reported by the FINANCIAL MAIL which comes out in Johannesburg, South Africa's imports from Israel increased 30 percent in the first four months of this year, as compared with the same period of last year. South Africa's exports to Israel, specifically steel exports, also increased.

Trade between South Africa and Israel ran at about 100 million dollars last year. This figure, however, does not reflect fully the real proportions of Pretoria's economic cooperation with Tel Aviv because it does not include arms and the sale of South African [word indistinct] diamonds to Israel. Meantime, the press reports that approximately 50 to 80 percent of diamonds processed in Israel come from South Africa.

Long-term plans for Israeli-South African cooperation in the fields of financing, trade in raw materials and manufactures, exchange of information, including atomic technology, as well as intelligence data, are being carried [out] in the course of the last three-four years. In the same period, says the magazine SOUTHERN AFRICA, Israeli shipments of arms and military equipment to South Africa sharply increased.

The alliance of the economic systems of Zionism and apartheid is aimed, first of all, at strengthening the military potentials of the two regimes. Both of them are allies of the Western powers and support their policy the aim of which is to preserve the positions of imperialism and monopolies in Africa. Therefore, the expansion of ties between Tel Aviv and Pretoria is seen by Africa as a criminal collusion directed against independent African states and national liberation movement in the continent.

FATAH MEMBER DISCUSSES 'CORDIAL' VISIT TO USSR

LD011745Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 1 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Khalid al-Hasan, member of the Fatah Central Committee, has highly praised the Fatah delegation's visit to the USSR. He told a Moscow Radio correspondent that the talks are being held in Moscow in a very cordial and frank atmosphere. He pointed out the identical viewpoints of both sides on issues related to the development of the situation in the Middle East and to Fatah's and the USSR's intention to consolidate Soviet-Palestinian cooperation.

OAU ASSEMBLY SHOWS SOLIDARITY DESPITE INTERNAL PROBLEMS

LD011027Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Jul 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[IZVESTIYA political commentator V. Kudryavtsev article: "Test of Strength: The Results of the OAU Assembly Session"]

[Text] Never since its creation has the OAU operated in such a difficult and complex situation both outside and, probably, within the organization. The OAU and its member states--primarily those that firmly subscribe to the principles of anti-imperialist and antiracist unity--are subjected to unprecedented pressure by the imperialists and their agents inside Africa.

Attempting to keep Africa's natural resources in the hands of the multinational monopolies and essentially striving to recolonize the continent through neocolonialism, the imperialists are setting some African countries against others in the Horn of Africa, in northwest Africa, on the border between Chad and Libya and in other places. They are using these conflicts to destroy the anti-imperialist unity of the African countries and peoples, knocking together military blocs tied to NATO and retarding in every possible way the struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa for liberation from the oppression of racism and apartheid. They are resorting to interference in the African countries' internal affairs and even armed intervention both with their own forces and with the forces of certain African countries--as was graphically demonstrated in NATO's knocking together of "inter-African forces."

At the same time, the imperialists are fueling in every possible way inter-African conflicts on border questions in an attempt to dislodge OAU's most important principles: Not to revise the borders inherited from the old colonial times, remembering that conflicts on these questions would inevitably be used by the imperialists to shake the foundations of the OAU itself. Despite the efforts of OAU mediating commissions, Africa is not succeeding in avoiding internecine conflicts and these are negatively influencing the strength and activity of the organization and--this is the main thing--are weakening its struggle against imperialism and racism and distracting it from the main tasks facing the OAU.

The 15th Assembly of the OAU Heads of State and Government, which ended recently in Khartoum, just like the preceding session of the OAU Council of Ministers, inevitably reflected the complexities and disagreements caused by imperialist pressure and by the actions of neocolonialist elements among the African countries themselves. The process of social stratification within the African countries and also between individual African countries that have chosen different paths of development could not fail to make itself felt during the assembly. The assembly's work was also complicated by imperialist propaganda which, through the dissemination of all kinds of rumors, the distortion of reality and anti-Soviet slander, attempted continuously to dislodge the assembly from its anti-imperialist positions.

However, despite all these endeavors by the imperialists, racists and their allies, the Khartoum session passed its test of strength, and did not allow itself to be dislodged from basic anti-imperialist positions. It is well known that the main task that the OAU's organizers set 15 years ago was the speediest liberation of the continent from vestiges of colonialism and racism with its most barbarous form--apartheid. [paragraph continues]

The 15th assembly session reaffirmed that the eradication of racism and apartheid still remains the main task of the OAU and the struggle against imperialism, of which the racist South Africa regime is a prop. Without the total elimination of racism and apartheid it is impossible to guarantee the independence of African states which are constantly threatened by a counteroffensive from the racist south. The elimination of the last hotbeds of racism in Africa will also mean the elimination of a hotbed of military danger not only for Africa but for the entire world. As the 25th CPSU Congress stressed, this makes the elimination of racism and apartheid one of the most important international tasks.

It is highly important to note that the assembly urged all OAU members to intensify their comprehensive support for the national liberation movements of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa, particularly stressing the need to resolutely support the armed struggle of the Zimbabwe people under the leadership of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front. This decision signifies the OAU's condemnation of the so-called "internal settlement" reached by the United States, Britain, the Rhodesian racists' leader Ian Smith and a number of African collaborators. This "internal settlement," the assembly noted, is aimed at continuing colonial and racial dominance in Zimbabwe.

The assembly called for support in every possible way for the "frontline states"--Angola, Mozambique, Zambia, Tanzania and Botswana which are closest to the liberation struggle in southern Africa. At the same time, the assembly called upon the United Nations to strengthen control of the economic boycott of the Republic of South Africa and primarily of the oil embargo.

The decisions also reflected the OAU position regarding the total ban on nuclear cooperation between the nuclear powers and the Republic of South Africa. The anti-African and anti-Arab cooperation between the South African racists and the Israeli Zionists was condemned. The assembly reaffirmed its total support for the Palestinian resistance movement and its demand for the legitimate right to create a sovereign national state.

The assembly resolutely opposed the attempts by the NATO states to knock together so-called "inter-African forces" in order to implement military interference in the internal affairs of African states.

An acute and protracted debate developed around the issue of the right of African countries to turn to non-African countries for defense aid. As must be clear to everyone, this issue arose in connection with the recent events in Angola, the Horn of Africa and Zaire. It must be stressed that the imperialists and their African agents did everything possible to confuse the issue by linking aid to African countries requiring defense of their national independence or security and so-called "aid" from the imperialists who, through their aid, interfere in the internal affairs of African countries, as was the case in Shaba Province (Zaire). There are different types of aid, many representatives of progressive countries stressed, expressing gratitude to the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries for genuine support in defense of their security and independence. The selfless aid and support given by the Soviet Union and Cuba to the national liberation movement in Angola or to revolutionary Ethiopia, which was subjected to aggression by Somalia, are one thing, but it is something else when the imperialists send their troops to Zaire in order to suppress an uprising by the people's masses against reactionary forces that are helping the foreign monopolies to plunder the country's natural wealth.

The following example indicates how the powers that pursue a neocolonialist policy in Africa themselves substantiate their "aid" to African countries. It is well known that, striving to split the OAU and thereby weaken its anti-imperialist trend, the Western powers are inciting a controversy about the creation of a so-called "Eurafrica," a Eurafrican organization that will include primarily the French-speaking countries and which will be tied to NATO and the West European "Common Market." As history testifies, the term "Eurafrica" was proposed for the first time in 1933--that is, long before the downfall of the West European colonial empires--by (Ezhen Gernye) of the French Academy of Colonial Problems in the book "Africa--A Sphere of Action for Europe." This idea was based on the allegation that Africa is a "continuation" of Europe in economics providing the raw material base for West European industry. But at that time this idea did not seem topical since Africa was plundered openly, without any camouflage.

Now times have changed and camouflage is necessary. "Eurafrica" has become the symbol of neocolonialism. In a lecture delivered on 3 April 1978 in the Higher Institute of National Defense Studies, General Guy Mery, chief of staff of France's Armed Forces, asserted that the "economies of the two sides (France and Africa--V. K.) complement one another: While Africa's economy is based on the extraction of raw materials, France's economy is based on processing." The general believes that his country cannot be indifferent to events in Africa on the basis of "considerations of security and a sense of responsibility." As we can see, the substantiations of the 1933 and the 1978 "Eurafrica" are as alike as two peas in a pod. All this attests that the Western powers' aims in Africa have remained the same and merely need camouflage, unlike the past. If the aims have remained the same, then the "aid" to African countries is aimed not at strengthening national independence but, on the contrary, at infringing on the interests of plundering natural wealth by the transcontinental monopolies.

Despite certain problems facing the OAU that remain unsolved, including the assembly's inability to settle certain conflicts between African countries, generally the OAU has passed a test of strength in the face of the fiercest pressure from the opponents of African unity.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, as the greetings message to the OAU assembly session says, loyal to great Lenin's behests, it has always supported and will continue to support the just aspirations of Africa's peoples.

RHODESIAN PROVOCATIONS ENCOURAGED BY U.S., BRITAIN

LD021018Y Moscow International Service in English to South Africa 1830 GMT 1 Aug LD

[Text] Rhodesian troops have made another intrusion into the territory of neighboring Mozambique. The declared goal was to inflict a preventive strike on the guerrilla camps of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front. First reports of killed and wounded among the peaceful civilians have appeared. Our observer, Andrey Dolgov, comments:

Such aggressive actions by the Smith regime are nothing new. Perhaps what is new is that nowadays the racist regime is acting under the guise of a little bit Africanized transitional government. Like the previous provocations, the current one pursues the goal of paralyzing the armed struggle waged by the people of Zimbabwe under the leadership of the patriotic front and intimidating the frontline African states helping the national liberation movements in southern Africa.

Commentaries have already appeared in the British press openly encouraging the Smith regime in its aggressive actions. There are two things in the Anglo-American policy pointing to the encouragement of the racists for new provocations. The first is the U.S. Senate's resolution empowering the President to lift sanctions against Rhodesia under certain conditions. The second is the campaign unleashed in the West, in particular in Britain, favoring military interference by NATO countries in Rhodesia. The recent intervention of the NATO countries in Zaire is taken as a model and the pretext is the same--to save the white population. Close cooperation with South Africa is also envisaged.

It would be wrong to underestimate the danger of the detailed plans for intrusion carried in the reactionary Western press. It can only be recalled that the course of events in Zaire met the forecasts of the press in many ways. Needless to say that Smith and his South African colleague Vorster are only too pleased in accepting internationalization of the Rhodesian conflict. Yesterday they rubbed their hands, listening to what was taking place in Zaire. Today they are following with delight how unscrupulously the Western press is preparing the public for another Zaire in Rhodesia.

GHANA TO FORM TRANSITIONAL GOVERNMENT AFTER ELECTIONS

LD0109467 Moscow TASS in English 0851 GMT 1 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Accra, August 1, TASS--The Supreme Military Council of Ghana will transfer power to a transitional government next year after the holding of elections. This was stated by Lieutenant General Frederick Akuffo, the chairman of the council and new head of state. The transitional government, which will be in office for four years, will prepare the draft of a new Constitution of Ghana. Akuffo became the new head of state of Ghana early in July after the resignation of I. Acheampoing, the chairman of the Supreme Military Council since 1975.

NIGERIAN AMBASSADOR OLAITAN ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD0107457 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Jul 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Text] J.G.O. Olaitan, Nigerian ambassador to the USSR, arrived in Moscow 25 July.

ARKHIPOV DISCUSSES ECONOMIC TIES WITH PAKISTANI MINISTER

LD011049Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jul 78 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--On 26 July I. V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received Ghulam Ishaque Khan, Pakistani secretary-general in chief and minister of finances, planning and provincial coordination, and had a talk with him on questions of the further development of Soviet-Pakistani economic relations.

MAZUROV, KUZNETSOV RECEIVE INDIAN COMMERCE MINISTER

LD012227Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2100 GMT 1 Aug 78 LD

[Text] On 1 August, Mazurov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received Dharia, Indian minister of commerce, civil supplies and cooperation. During the friendly conversation, matters pertaining to the further development of Soviet-Indian relations, particularly in the trade-economic sphere, were discussed.

On the same day, Minister Dharia received Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

USSR-INDIA RADIO LINK TO BE COMPLETED IN 1980

LD011725Y Moscow TASS in English 1646 GMT 1 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Delhi, August 1, TASS--An official report has published here that the work to create direct multi-channel tropospheric radio line between India and the USSR is conducted ahead of schedule and will be concluded in 1980. The protocol on bilateral cooperation in this sphere envisages the construction of a complex of devices that will ensure a stable communication over the Himalayas. Large volume of equipment will be supplied by major Indian state enterprises. Under the protocol on establishing direct multi-channel tropospheric radioline, Indian specialists will undergo training in the USSR.

The Indian press writes that cooperation in this important sphere attests to further development of friendly relations between the two countries.

INDIAN DEFENSE MINISTER WARNS PRC ON STRATEGIC HIGHWAY

LD011051Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Jul 78 p LD

[Text] Delhi, 27 July TASS--Speaking of the significance of the strategic Karakoram Highway, which unites China with Pakistan, Indian Defense Minister J. Ram has declared in Parliament that the construction of this highway on India's border has "created a new situation in South Asia." He emphasized that if the Karakoram Highway is used for military purposes, this will result in a "very critical situation." The minister pointed out that this question will be discussed with the Chinese authorities during the Indian foreign minister's visit to Peking this fall.

J. Ram declared that India has not abandoned the 14,000 square miles of its territory occupied by China. Our government, he said, is seeking to resolve this question by peaceful means, but it will not agree to any compromise to the detriment of India's national interests and security.

JAPAN'S 'EMERGENCY' MILITARY LEGISLATION UNCONSTITUTIONAL

LD011206Y Moscow TASS in English 1025 GMT 1 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, August 1, TASS--To step up the drafting of legislation to meet an "emergency" was the instruction issued by Japan's Premier Takeo Fukuda to the members of the Cabinet of Ministers and the leaders of the National Defence Agency. These drafts are called upon to furnish a legal foundation for military operations by Japan's Self Defence Forces. Shin Kanemaru, the chief of the agency, had already announced that Japan's military department was stepping up the drafting of legislation for an "emergency."

The drafting of laws for a war-time period runs counter to the Japanese Constitution, which envisages the country's renunciation of war as a means of settling international disputes and of the building up of armed forces.

CHIEF OF STAFF FIRED TO CONCEAL JAPANESE MILITARY BUILDUP

LD310911Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jul 78 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "As a Blind"]

[Text] Tokyo, 25 July--S. Kanemaru, head of Japan's National Defense Agency, has decided to remove General H. Kurisu from his post as chairman of the Joint Staff Council. General T. Takasinu, the present chief of staff of the ground Self Defense Forces, will be appointed as Kurisu's successor.

General Kurisu, who occupied the top military post in Japan since last October, has proved to be an ardent champion of Japan's militarization. He openly advocated that Japan should possess tactical nuclear weapons. Kurisu's removal by no means signifies that the Japanese Government has suddenly rejected a rapid increase in military preparations. This step has been taken precisely in order to camouflage these preparations and show the Japanese and world public who oppose the rebirth of Japanese militarism that there are more sober minds in Tokyo in questions of military policy.

The facts attest that Japan is following the dangerous road of the arms race and militarizat in contravention of Article 9 of Japan's Constitution which prohibits the creation of an army and provides for the renunciation of war as a means of solving international disputes. From 1977-1981, 12.6 trillion yen will be spent to strengthen the Self Defense Forces.

SOLIDARITY MONTH CONVINCES DPRK OF SOVIET SUPPORT

LD011047Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jul 78 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--The month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and the unification of the country on a peaceful democrat basis has ended in the Soviet Union. A delegation of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society headed by O Mun-han, deputy chairman of the DPRK Committee for Cultural Ties with Foreign Countries, took part in the solidarity month.

The rallies, meetings and evenings of friendship held during the month vividly demonstrated the Soviet people's invariable support for the Korean people's just struggle. Representatives of the Soviet public who spoke unanimously approved the consistent course of the CPSU and the Soviet state aimed at insuring peace and international detente and resolutely demanded the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea.

The guests from the DPRK expressed deep gratitude to the CPSU, the Soviet Government and the Soviet people for their support for the just cause of the Korean people. "We have become convinced of Soviet people's sincere feelings of friendship and solidarity with the Korean people," O Mun-Han stated.

MPR RADIO STATIONS RECEIVE SOVIET ASSISTANCE

LD011550Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 31 Jul 78 LD

[Sergey Pravdin report from Ulaanbaatar--recorded]

[Excerpt] The Ulaanbaatar radio station is one of four stations now being built in Mongolia with Soviet help. All will be commissioned this year. At the same time, construction is underway on a radio relay line from Ulaanbaatar to Gobi-altay, which is one of the most important projects of the current Mongolian 5-year plan. Its completion, together with the commissioning of the new radio stations, will help solve the task of broadcasting to all the remotest regions of the country. The total length of the radio relay line will be about 1,200 kilometers. It will be built during the present 5-year plan. The line will also enable the MPR's radio and television network to reach several important industrial centers, including the town of Erdenet where a joint Soviet-Mongolian enterprise is being completed--a mining and enriching combine which will be one of the largest in Asia.

CUBA'S INTERNATIONAL STANDING HAILED ON MONCADO HOLIDAY

LD281413Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Jul 78 p 3 LD

[Article by Lt Capt A. Shcheglov: "Harbinger of Revolution"]

[Excerpt] The successes of Socialist Cuba and the growth of its authority in the international arena--all this arouses the rage of its enemies. They cannot tolerate the fact that thanks to the fraternal aid of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community the Republic of Cuba survived the trade and economic blockade organized by the United States, repelled an armed intervention and is now itself rendering aid to other peoples struggling against imperialism and neocolonialism.

Under these conditions the Cuban Communist Party [PCC] and the country's government are displaying tireless concern for the consolidation of the republic's defense capability and the raising of the combat readiness of the armed forces. During the years of the people's power the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] became a modern well-equipped, well-trained army standing guard over the Cuban people's socialist gains. The sources of its strength are loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and close friendship and cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries' armies.

Cuba highly values the great contribution which the Soviet Union has made to the establishment and development of FAR. Speaking at the opening of the memorial complex in Havana which honors the Soviet soldier and internationalist, Raul Castro, second secretary of the PCC Central Committee, first deputy president of the republic's State Council and Council of Ministers, and FAR minister, said: "The combat fraternity linking FAR with the armed forces of the land of the soviets, which is the main restraining factor against the aggressive plans of imperialism, engenders pride and inspiration in the Cubans."

This year the anniversary of the storming of the Moncada Barracks is being celebrated on the eve of a major event in the republic's life. For the first time in history the 11th World Festival of Youth and Students will be held in the Western Hemisphere, in free Cuba.

It is profoundly symbolic that the youth of the world is, as it were, taking over the baton from its contemporaries--the young Cuban patriots who 25 years ago raised the banner of struggle for their people's independence and happiness. "Moncada" and "festival"--these words are now the most popular in Cuba. A quarter of a century has elapsed between the storming of Moncada and the first forum of the world's youth on American soil. For the Cuban people these years have been glorious, difficult and heroic ones filled with struggle and great achievements. Relying on the fraternal aid of the socialist community and all progressive forces on earth, Cuba is marching confidently along the path of building socialism and is making an important contribution to the cause of peace and progress.

USSR DEFENSE MINISTER GREETS CUBAN COUNTERPART ON HOLIDAY

LD311055Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Jul 78 p 1 LD

[Text] To Army General Comrade Raul Castro Ruz, Cuban minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR].

Esteemed comrade minister:

On behalf of the Soviet Union's Armed Forces and on my own account I send you and all Cuban servicemen fraternal greetings and the most cordial congratulations on the occasion of a noteworthy date in the history of the Cuban people--the 25th anniversary of the national uprising.

The heroic feat of those who took part in the storming of the Moncada Barracks, the prelude to the revolution which was victorious in 1959, serves as an inspiring example for FAR servicemen who reliably watch over the socialist gains of the Cuban people.

On the national holiday I sincerely wish Cuban servicemen new successes in combat and political training and in improving their military skill in the interests of strengthening the defense capability of Cuba and all the socialist community countries.

With communist greetings, [signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister.

TASS: PRC SEEKS TO EXTEND INFLUENCE ON CARIBBEAN

LD311927Y Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 31 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Georgetown, July 31, TASS--Jamaica's political and public organizations strongly condemned the reactionary policy of the present Chinese leadership. These statements were made in connection with the recent visit to that country of a Chinese delegation led by Vice Premier of the PRC State Council Gen Pao. [name as received]

The newspaper JAMAICA DAILY NEWS exposed in its article headlines China's unscrupulous policy and Peking's criminal collusion with the most rabid opponents of detente. Acting together with international reaction, the newspaper stresses, Peking is giving support to counterrevolutionaries in Angola, the dictatorial regimes of Pinochet in Chile and Mobutu in Zaire, is teaming up with the bellicose NATO circles, and also launched hostile campaigns against Cuba and Vietnam.

Bonn, July 31, TASS--The West German newspaper FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE has published an article disclosing the underlying reasons for the stepped up activity of Chinese diplomats in the Caribbean. The visit of the Chinese vice premier to Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago and to Guyana, the newspaper notes, in the course of which he repeatedly slanderously attacked the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, by no accident coincides with the stepping up of the anti-Soviet line pursued by certain circles. China, the newspaper notes, continues participating in this foreign-policy game, appearing on the side of the United States.

The article notes that Peking has a considerable influence on the policy and economy of the Caribbean countries, basing itself on the persons of Chinese nationality resident there. China itself has little to offer to the states of the region economically. But the USA has started actively using the minerals in the countries of the Caribbean. Washington, apparently, places stake on aid of the PRC in this matter.

The unexpected visit of a high-ranking Chinese official to the Caribbean, the newspaper stresses, is connected, in the opinion of diplomatic circles, with the talks which were held in Peking by Zbigniew Brzezinski, U.S. presidential adviser on national security affairs.

NATO MISSILE BASE PLANS AGAINST BRAZIL'S INTERESTS

PA281912Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 27 Jul 78 PA

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Latin American news media are speculating on the possibility of NATO installing a missile launching base in the Amazon jungle.

There is an installation of this kind, an area of thousands of square kilometers, the size of Belgium in Zaire. The Argentine newspaper LA OPINION writes that one only has to look at the globe to conclude that Europe would feel much safer if it had rocket launching bases not only in Africa, but also in the tropical jungles of South America, for when the Tlatelolco Treaty is no longer effective. These sorts of speculations cannot but put Latin American countries, including Brazil, on the alert.

There are some circles here that would like Brazil to have a more active role in NATO's strategic plans. Besides, there are many who believe that Brazil could gain a stronger position and play a more successful, independent role in world events, by taking advantage of the contradictions between the United States and FRG.

It is easy to see that these concepts are not consistent, as was pointed out in a resolution recently issued by socialist countries, indicating that every NATO policy is decided by the United States. By just looking at Africa, it can be seen that NATO still intervenes in the defense of the racist regime of South Africa and of the interests of the transnational corporations in Zaire. The same occurs in the use of the rocket launching base in that country.

It is not hard to imagine what would happen if Brazil were to take part in NATO's nuclear missile testing on its own territory, no matter what efforts were made to cover it up. The idea is similar to one conceived by NATO members for Zaire, where disregarding the country's sovereignty, they carried out a military intervention, not only to defend their mines, but also the rocket launching base. NATO members also tried to force Brazil to break its cooperation agreements with developing countries in Asia and Africa and with the nonalined movement.

A campaign has been launched to undermine Brazil's hope to play an independent role in world affairs, either at the United Nations or at other levels. Western monopolies want Brazil as a reserve for supporting neocolonialism on both sides of the south Atlantic.

In the meantime, everything is being done to point out the negative effects of Brazil subordinating its policies to U.S. interests and its allies. [sentence as heard] These ideas are promoted by some local circles in Brazil closely connected to U.S. monopolies. But everything shows that the Brazilian people want to take care of their own destiny and not to sacrifice its sovereignty to foreign interests. For Brazil and for the rest of mankind it is necessary to have peace and detente instead of cold war and militaristic psychosis promoted by NATO leaders.

MEXICAN MINISTER OPPOSES PLANS FOR INTER-AMERICAN FORCES

LD281425Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Jul 78 p 3 LD

[TASS report: "Against Pentagon Plans"]

[Text] Mexico, 20 July--Div Gen Felix Galvan, Mexican national defense minister, has condemned the plans nurtured by the Pentagon for creating "inter-American armed forces," with whose aid the United States plans to continue a policy of military interference in the affairs of Latin American countries.

F. Galvin stated that Mexico will not participate under any circumstances in organizing such forces, whose formation would represent a real threat to the sovereignty of countries on that continent.

Commenting on this statement by the minister, the newspaper EL DIA pointed out that the Pentagon has recently renewed its attempts, which have already failed repeatedly, to create "inter-American armed forces" in order to combat progressive and revolutionary movements on the Latin American Continent.

I.T. NOVIKOV RECEIVES LATIN AMERICAN DIPLOMATS

LD010843Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Jul 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Unattributed report under general headline "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 26 July I.T. Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the "Olympiad-80" organizing committee, received the heads and officials of Latin American countries' diplomatic missions to the Soviet Union.

OUTCOME OF FIRST ROUND OF ECUADOR ELECTION ASSESSED

LD311101Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jul 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[IZVESTIYA press service report: "Second Round Ahead"]

[Text] Presidential elections have been held after many years of military rule in Ecuador. The multitude of political parties and groupings which have emerged as a result of the adoption of the new constitution have united in election coalitions and have nominated six candidates for the post of head of state.

Although not all the votes have been counted, it is obvious that no candidate will be able to gain an absolute majority and the question of the future president will be decided in a second round of voting.

During the election campaign political commentators predicted certain victory for the candidates of the so-called "traditional" bourgeois parties--the Conservatives Duran [Balyen] and the Liberals (Clemente Huerta) supported by the rightwing forces. Particularly great success was prophesied for Duran Balyen, representative of the oligarchic elite and former mayor of Quito, who was relying on the mighty election propaganda organized by his supporters and the big bourgeois press.

However, the voters gave more votes to Roldos (Agiler), the candidate of the Confederation of Popular Forces, who took first place among the other aspirants. Local political circles are explaining this success mainly by the fact that in his election program Roldos (Agiler), unlike the conservatives and liberals, advocated the implementation of a number of progressive transformations, including the implementation of measures to improve the position of the working people and the expansion of the state sector of the economy.

AZERBAIJAN PARTY OFFICIAL DISMISSED FOR 'SHORTCOMINGS'

LD3113115Y Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 21 Jul 78 p 1 LD

[Unattributed "Information Report": "On the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee plenum continued its work on 20 July.

Comrades V.A. Ismaylov, first secretary of Agdzhabedinskiy Raykom; A.I. Mustafayev, general director of the Sumgaitkhimprom Associations; and A.B. Mursalov, first secretary of the Dzhalilabadskiy Raykom, spoke in the debates on the report delivered by Comrade G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, on the results of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum and tasks of the republic's party organization stemming from the CPSU Central Committee plenum resolution and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report "On the Further Development of the USSR's Agriculture."

Comrade G.A. Aliyev delivered a concluding speech.

A corresponding resolution was adopted on the question discussed.

The plenum also examined organizational questions.

The plenum released Comrade R.G. Mamedzade from his duties as secretary of the Central Committee and member of the Central Committee Bureau of the Azerbaijan CP for shortcomings in his work.

Comrade K.M. Bagirov was elected secretary of the Central Committee and member of the Central Committee Bureau of the Azerbaijan CP.

The plenum released Comrade I.A. Ibragimov from his duties as member of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Bureau and Comrade V.A. Guseynov from his duties as candidate member of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Bureau.

BRIEFS

KHABAROVSKIY GORKOM CHANGES--A plenum of the Tsentralnyy Raykom of Khabarovsk today released Bogdanov from his duties as first secretary of the raykom in connection with his election as second secretary of the Khabarovskiy Gorkom. The plenum elected Vladimir Fedoseyevich Ovchinnikov, who formerly worked as chief of the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the Khabarovskiy Gorkom, as first secretary of the Tsentralnyy Raykom. [Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 28 Jul 78 GW]

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS RESOLUTION ON WINTER FUEL EXPENDITURE

LD011413Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jul 78 Morning Edition p 2 LD

[TASS "Official Section"]

[Excerpt] Fuel for the Winter

The USSR Council of Ministers has examined the question of supplying the national economy, as well as the population, with fuel, electricity and heat energy in the 1978-1979 fall-winter period and adopted an appropriate resolution.

With the aim of preparing the national economy in good time for work in the period indicated it is incumbent on USSR ministries and departments, the councils of ministers of union and autonomous republics, the executive committees of local soviets of people's deputies and the leaders of economic organizations and enterprises;

To insure the creation of fuel reserves at power stations, at industrial associations and enterprises, on railroads and in shipping companies in the quantity necessary for normal working in winter conditions; Here many ministries are given concrete targets for the creation of reserves and the transportation of fuel;

To establish systematic control over the observance by enterprises and organizations of the set norms and the reduction of fuel and energy resources expenditure, as well as to set, within a week, monthly targets for each enterprise and organization for stockpiling reserves of all types of fuel and to insure the strictest daily monitoring of the fulfillment of these targets. It is forbidden to use fuel intended for the creation of reserves for the 1978-1979 fall-winter period.

The USSR Council of Ministers deemed a most important state task to be the fulfillment in July-December 1978 of targets for the extraction, production, transportation and saving of fuel, electricity and heat energy and petroleum products.

The USSR Ministry of Energy and Electrification and energy system leaders must:

Intensify the monitoring of the fulfillment of targets for saving electricity and thermal energy by consumers, restricting the supply of electricity and thermal energy in the second half of 1978 and the first half of 1979 to enterprises and organizations which have permitted overexpenditure of energy in relation to the limits laid down;

To establish before 1 September limits for energy systems on the electrical capacity used by enterprises and organizations at the times of maximum demand, for the last quarter of 1978 and the first quarter of 1979. Payment for electrical capacity used in excess of the limit for this period is set at 10 times the basic rate (whatever the type of tariff) and payment for all heat energy used in excess of the monthly plan is set at twice the basic rate.

Sums exacted in excess of the tariff (rate) must be reflected in the cost of the product of the enterprises and organizations.

USSR ministries and departments, the councils of ministers of union and autonomous republics, krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms must elaborate and implement measures:

To insure an uninterrupted supply of fuel to the population and the timely delivery of coal, briquettes, timber and liquefied gas to the storehouses of organizations supplying the population with fuel;

To increase decentralized procurements of local types of fuel and use them more widely to improve supplies to the population and municipal and consumer enterprises and institutions.

The resolution sets targets for the above-plan extraction (processing) and supply to consumers of coal, gas, furnace oil, and oil, as well as targets connected with speeding up the construction of gas and oil pipelines, electricity transmission cables, thermal and nuclear power stations, oil industry projects and oil-refining installations. Targets are also set for ministries and departments in improving the supply to enterprises and organizations in industrial fuel sectors of metal, equipment pipes, spare parts and other articles.

The USSR People's Control Committee is instructed to intensify monitoring the expenditure of fuel, electricity, thermal energy and petroleum products at enterprises, on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and in organizations and institutions. It must also intensify observance by enterprises of the norms laid down for unloading freight cars and tankers, calling to strict account officials guilty of uneconomical expenditure of fuel and energy resources and of allowing above-plan freighter and tanker idle time.

MOLDAVIAN PROPOSES ECONOMIC PLANNING LAW AT SUPREME SOVIET

LD010715Y Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIA in Russian 7 Jul 78 p 3 LD

[Apparent text of speech by S.K. Grossu, deputy for Rezinskiy Electoral Okrug, Moldavia, at 5 July USSR Supreme Soviet session]

[Excerpt] In the last 5 years (1973-1977) the mean annual gross output in all farm categories has increased 70 percent compared with the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Despite a reduction in the area sown to grain in connection with a sharp expansion of the acreage of perennial plantations and industrial crops, the gross output of grain increased 25 percent while procurements rose 70 percent; the yield of grain crops increased 46 percent, at more than 32 quintals per hectare. The mean annual fruit crop rose more than 250 percent in the same period, tobacco--170 percent, vegetables--140 percent, sugar beets--by two thirds and grapes 51 percent.

The marketability of social production rose from 84.6 percent during the Eighth 5-Year Plan to 91.4 percent in the Ninth.

The most convincing confirmation of the great effectiveness of the new economic program, of the party's policy of large scale production concentration and specialization through interfarm cooperation, is the dynamic growth in the republic's stockraising. In this the highest production level ever has been achieved on the basis of interfarm industrial complexes.

The level of meat production in 1977 was over 70 percent higher than in 1965, milk--58.6 percent and eggs 110 percent higher. The productivity of the dairy herd rose 50 percent in the period mentioned, pork production 70 percent per basic sow and beef production 120 percent per cow. In the past year all farms have produced, on average, 260.6 quintals of meat live weight and 829.4 quintals of milk per 100 hectares of grain and fodder-producing acreage.

The growth in production volumes has allowed the output of the marketable bulk of stock-raising produce to be raised. In the period since the March (1965) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee procurements of livestock and poultry have increased 110 percent, milk 76 percent and eggs 350 percent.

That is why the decisions of the July (1978) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the scientifically grounded economic program it elaborated, aimed at the long term, and the highly mobilizing report, recommendations and directions of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, have once again received the unanimous support and warm approval of the entire Soviet people. There is no doubt that they will exert enormous influence on the further expansion of agriculture, on the dynamic development of all its sectors and on insuring that working people are more fully provided with food products.

Comrade delegates! The draft law on the USSR Council of Ministers under discussion by the Supreme Soviet embodies the Soviet organizational principles, the style and working methods of the Soviet Government, as elaborated by Vladimir Ilich Lenin, founder of the Soviet state and the first chairman of the Council of People's Commissars. The provisions of the draft completely accord with the new Constitution of the USSR, conform to the decisions of the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses and to subsequent party decisions and meet the urgent problems of the present stage of communist building.

The passing of the new law will become an important stage on the way to developing and improving the running of the socialist state of the whole people. It will exert an enormous influence on improving the work and increasing the role of the Soviet Government as the highest executive and administrative organ of state power.

There will be an increase in the role of ministries and departments and all local organs of state management in accelerating the realization of the party's socioeconomic program and in forming the country's mighty economic complex on the basis of combining the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution with the advantages of the socialist system of management.

At the same time, allow me to make a few observations concerning the intensification of the government's work. Many years' practice of socialist building has fully confirmed the correctness of the Marxist-Leninist tenet that scientifically based planning is important in running the economy. With characteristic force, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has repeatedly pointed out that the plan is the main tool for implementing the party's economic policy.

However, the successful realization of the advantages of the planned management system is crucially dependent on planning quality and deadlines, and on the level of knowledge and application of the requirements of economic laws and of the achievements of socio-economic, scientific and technical progress in the interests of insuring the utmost efficiency of social production.

Meanwhile, the time taken to elaborate plans and make them known fluctuates considerably. Unwarranted adjustments in them are often allowed, and the lead is not distributed efficiently enough between the annual and the 5-year plans. In connection with this ministries and departments are constantly drawing up annual plans instead of concentrating their efforts on organizing their fulfillment. The 5-year plans serve, as before, mainly to determine prospects, although under conditions of rapid economic growth, enormous material and technical potential accumulation and the organization of production on the basis of creating large industrial complexes they must play a more active and mobilizing role.

It is quite irregular when the principles of 5-year planning are not elaborated in as important a sector of the economy as capital construction. The efficient interaction of sector and territorial planning, the application of the achievements of scientific and technical progress and the advantages of program-targeted planning in the national economy are not always insured.

The situation that has developed does not increase the mobilizing role of plans. It adversely affects the economic work of enterprises and does little to encourage growth of social production.

And so, with a view to further improving the economic mechanism of planned control and insuring precise equivalence of the economic interrelations of the main directions and the leading sectors of the economy, there appears to be an urgent need for the USSR Council of Ministers to elaborate a law on planning the USSR national economy and to place it before the Supreme Soviet for consideration.

Comrade deputies! I also support the recommendations of the deputies who have spoken in favor of the law on the USSR Council of Ministers and wish to assure the Leninist CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Soviet Government and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supremem Soviet Presidium, personally that the working people of Moldavia will direct all their energies toward the successful realization of the historic decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum and will insure ahead of schedule fulfillment of the plan targets for the third year and for the 10th 5-Year Plan as a whole.

UKRAINIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE EXAMINES ECONOMIC ISSUES

AU0112152 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 1 Aug 78 AU

[Text] The Ukrainian CP Central Committee has examined some issues involving the work of industry, construction organizations and transport in 1978. The decision adopted points out that, while implementing the 25th CPSU Congress decisions, the collectives of industrial enterprises and projects in the Ukrainian SSR, guided by party organizations, attained significant successes in the economic and social development of the republic. The value of industrial production marketed in excess of the plan in the 6 months of this year totaled R586 million against the annual pledge of R1 billion. The planned tasks for the output of most important production items were overfulfilled. The number of lagging enterprises has been reduced. Industry fulfilled the plan for labor productivity and obtained R109 million of additional profit. The quality of many goods has improved. Fixed assets worth R3.5 billion were put into operation, or 7 percent more than in the corresponding period last year.

At the same time the Ukrainian CP Central Committee emphasized that some ministries and departments, obkoms and oblispolkoms failed to take the necessary steps to insure constant and highly efficient work at all enterprises and building organizations. The state of affairs has deteriorated in the coal industry. A number of ferrous metallurgy enterprises have been working in an unsatisfactory manner. Arrears have been incurred in the production of ready rolled stock, cement, metal cutting machines, turbines, freightcars, wool and silk fabrics. Serious shortcomings have also been incurred in capital construction. The Ukrainian CP Central Committee has obligated ministerial and department leaders, obkoms and oblispolkoms to examine the causes of the unsatisfactory work at lagging enterprises and building organizations and to take additional effective steps to make fuller use of the production facilities available, to strengthen order and organization, to reduce losses in working time and to insure on this basis a further increase in production effectiveness, an improvement in production quality, and fulfillment of the 1978 plans and socialist pledges.

RSFSR CSA REPORTS 18 PERCENT OF GRAIN CROPS CUT

LD012222Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 1 Aug 78 LD

[Text] The RSFSR Central Statistical Administration has reported on the progress of harvesting in the RSFSR. By the end of July grain crops had been cut on 13.7 million hectares--more than one-sixth of the overall area. The advance of harvesting operations now lies in the south of the Non-Chernozem Zone and in Western Siberia, as well as in Kurganskaya and Penzenskaya oblasts and Mordovia. Harvesting is in progress throughout the Far East. The soil has been plowed for winter crops on almost 8 million hectares in the republic.

UKRAINIAN CSA REPORTS IMPROVEMENT IN AVERAGE GRAIN YIELDS

AU021015Y Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 1 Aug 78 AU

[Summary] "According to a report issued by the Ukrainian SSR Central Statistical Administration, early grain crops have been mown on more than 8 million hectares, or nearly 60 percent of the target. Mowing operations are nearing completion in southern oblasts. Grain crops are being threshed on the 6 millionth hectare. The gap between mowing and threshing operations is smallest at the farms of Krymskaya, Khersonskaya and Zaporozhskaya oblasts. The average per-hectare grain yields in the republic, compared with last year, have increased by 1.2 quintals and amount to 29.7 quintals." In Zaporozhskaya Oblast, 1,885,000 tons of grain have already been threshed and 1.1 million tons have been delivered to the fatherland's granaries. "Despite the unfavorable weather conditions, combine and harvest machine operators" in Kitsmanskiy Rayon, Chernovitskaya Oblast, are successfully coping with the shift targets. The deliveries of newly harvested grain have begun in Ivano-Frankovskaya Oblast.

RADIOS REPORT AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 31 JULY-1 AUGUST

LD020445/AU011210 [Editorial Report LD/AU] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0500 GMT on 1 August reports that in Rostovskaya Oblast 3 million tons of grain crops have been delivered; far more hard and valuable wheat has been sold than last year. Elsewhere, the radio says that in Stavropolskiy Kray the rate of grain sales is increasing and this year's pledge for sales to the state is 2.3 million tons; in Kirovogradskaya Oblast, a combine operator has set a new labor record; in Tatarskaya, farms in the southeast of the republic were the first to start harvesting and a good harvest is forecast; in Kurganskaya Oblast, the first combines have gone into the fields and the harvest of winter rye has begun; in Kazakh SSR, elevators and reception points have completed preparations for receiving grain crops from this year's harvest.

At 0700 GMT the radio reports that in the past 24 hours Kazakh farmers have cut grain from 150,000 hectares; harvesting is underway in Uralskaya Oblast, where yields of 30-40 quintals per hectare are being obtained. In Kurskaya Oblast, the station reports, almost one-third of the cut grain crops have been threshed. Some fields have been flattened but others are standing upright; equipment is adjusted accordingly. In Saratovskaya Oblast, the station says, the first 50,000 tons of winter rye, wheat and barley have been sold to the state. More than 30,000 trucks are being used to transport grain crops. In Orenburgskaya Oblast, the station reports, the first 100,000 tons of grain had reached the elevators by the morning of 1 August. In southern rayons threshing and dispatching of wheat are in progress. The wheat areas are increased this year. In Kazakh SSR, more than 1.5 million tons of grain are to be unloaded daily at reception points.

At 0830 GMT the station reports that 3 million tons of grain crops have arrived at the elevators from the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Don. Strong and valuable wheats are being sold in "considerably" greater quantity than in previous years. In Orenburgskaya Oblast, more than half the total grain procured this year will be hard and strong varieties of wheat. In Tatarskaya, some 1,000 harvest-transport complexes will be at work during the mass harvest; grain crops are to be harvested on 2.45 million hectares.

At 0905 GMT the station reports that in Volgogradskaya Oblast some 4 million tons of grain will be delivered to the state, considerably more than originally pledged.

At 1200 GMT the station reports that in Kazakh SSR grain has been cut on 3 million hectares. Ipatovskiy Rayon has sent 209,000 tons of grain to the elevators, the amount it gave the country last year. It expects to send at least another 31,000 tons of wheat to the state granaries, thus fulfilling two annual plans, the station says. In a number of Chuvashskaya rayons, where there has been torrential rain, mechanizers took their equipment into the fields on 1 August. It has been decided to make wide use of the separate harvesting method, which will allow time to be gained and loss of grain crops to be avoided.

Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian at 1800 GMT on 31 July reports that "the machine operators of all Ukrainian oblasts are now at work in the grain fields. In the south the harvest is nearing completion, while in central, eastern and western oblasts it is gathering momentum daily." In Donetskaya Oblast, grain crops are said to have been mown on 530,000 hectares, or 80 percent of the total area. Yields in the oblast of 31 quintals per hectare are reported.

According to the same newscast, the "soldiers of the Red Banner Order-decorated Odessa Military Okrug are helping Odesskaya Oblast farmers transport newly harvested grain."

Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian at 0500 GMT on 1 August reports that grain crops in Kharkovskaya Oblast have been mown on more than 50 percent of the total area, and in Cherkasskaya Oblast the area mown has exceeded 150,000 hectares. In Cherkasskaya Oblast, much equipment has reportedly been adapted to "gather flattened crops." The oblast has grain drying facilities capable of processing more than 32,000 tons of grain daily. Odesskaya Oblast farms, expected to deliver 1.5 million tons of grain, are said to have delivered more than 800,000 tons.

Kiev Domestic Service in Russian at 0900 GMT on 1 August estimates the grain area mown--"despite the complex weather conditions"--in Bukovina at 50 percent of the total. According to the program, windrows have been picked on 4.8 million hectares.

PRAVDA'S PAZHITNEV REVIEWS HARVESTING PROGRESS

LD0108411 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jul 78 p 1 LD

[A. Pazhitnev agricultural review: "In the Busy Days of the Harvest Period"]

[Text] The harvest is swiftly broadening its frontiers--more and more new regions are embarking on the harvest toil. The machine operators of all the oblasts of the Ukraine have brought their combines out into the fields and the rumble of engines resounds over the fields of the lower Volga Region, southern Kazakhstan, the steppes of Orenburgskaya Oblast and the valleys of Primorskiy Kray.

And everywhere the kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers, inspired by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July Plenum, are fully determined to harvest the crops that have been grown at the best possible times, and to honorably fulfill the plans and socialist pledges for the sale to the state of the produce from fields and farmsteads. Following the lead of the Gigant Sovkhoz collective, Rostovskaya Oblast, and of the Kuban farmers, high pledges have been adopted by the grain growers of Volgogradskaya Oblast. They have decided to sell to the state at least 4 million tons of grain--880,000 tons more than planned. The farms of Stavropolskiy Kray will sell 500,000 tons more grain than the plan target.

The farmers are countering the caprices of the weather with their skill and their desire to carry out the harvest to a high standard and to preserve the entire crop. According to data from the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by 24 July the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes had reaped grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) from 18.7 million hectares, or 15 percent of the sown area. The grain from 12 million hectares has been threshed.

Grain crops have been harvested on the majority of farms in the Central Asian republics and the Transcaucasus region; in Turkmenia, 93 percent of the grain has been reaped, in Azerbaijan--87 percent, and in Uzbekistan--85 percent. Almost the entire harvest has been threshed. Almost 90 percent of the grain has been reaped in Krasnodarskiy and Stavropolskiy krays.

Rostovskaya Oblast machine operators are completing the reaping of the grain. Like the farmers of Krasnodarskiy Kray, they have already poured more than 2 million tons of grain into the state's granaries. Produce is being rapidly conveyed to the grain reception centers in Yegorlykskiy, Salskiy and other rayons. The collective of the Gigant Sovkhoz completed the grain harvest in 7 days and honorably fulfilled the increased socialist pledges for the sale of grain to the state. The combine operators of the grain-growing sovkhoz are now working on threshing the windrows on neighboring farms.

With each passing day the start of the harvest draws ever closer in the rayons of the Non-Chernozem Zone and our other grain-producing regions. The machine operators are striving to meet the period of harvest toil fully prepared. The grain growers of Tataria and of Moskovskaya, Vladimirskaya, Gomelskaya and other oblasts have prepared well for the fieldwork. However, that is not the case everywhere. On many farms in Vologodskaya, Yaroslavskaya, Ulyanovskaya and Novosibirskaya oblasts, a considerable number of the combines are still in the workshops. In many places the harvesting units are not fully manned. Kirovskaya Oblast is lacking several hundred combine operators and poor use is being made of reserves such as patronage by industrial enterprises. The importance of this is evidenced by the experience of Orenburgskaya Oblast, where this year 8,500 city dwellers have taken their places at the controls of harvesting units on the big farms of the Virgin Land areas.

Efficient work by selkhoztekhnika subdivisions is particularly important during these strenuous days of the harvest. The repair workers of the rayon associations are doing a great deal to prepare harvesting units. However, the reports that the editorial office is receiving indicate that there are still many shortcomings. On Bryanskaya and Tambovskaya oblast fasms some of the combines have not been fitted with devices for harvesting lodged grain and do not have electric lighting for work at night. On the Pobeda Oktyabrya Sovkhoz, Surovikinskiy Rayon, Volgogradskaya Oblast, by the beginning of the harvest 20 reapers and 10 combines had still not been repaired and some of the machines had not been fitted with swath pickups. Yet the farm had been visited by a rayon commission to check on readiness for the harvest. What did it check and how? The party committees must make a scrupulous assessment of such facts.

There is now a great deal of work in the meadows, pastures and fodder fields. The abundant rain has promoted the growth of grass. By the beginning of the second half of July, more than 21 million tons of hay had been procured (34 percent of the plan) and 43 million tons of cured hay, or 69 percent of the plan. On the farms of Uzbekistan, Kirgizia and Tadzhikistan, between 11 and 17 percent more cured hay has been procured than planned. However, the existing opportunities are still being fully utilized everywhere. On a number of farms, the Volga-Vyatka, central and northwest regions, forage procurement has not reached the required pace.

Work efficiency in the fodder production process largely depends on the material and technical backup provided for the farms. Meanwhile, not all suppliers of machinery and equipment are coping with their targets. The Makhachkal separator plant is lagging behind in delivering spare parts for units preparing vitamin meal, and Lyubertsky's Ukhtomskiy is behind with the production of tractor-drawn mowing machines. Taking into account the great need for these, the machine builders must take steps to rectify the situation.

The July rhythm of the harvesting period is becoming more intense with each passing day. The efforts of the farmers and all those who have come to their assistance during the busy period are aimed at gathering the grain harvest without losses and procuring more fodder for the farmsteads.

TASS NOTES MODERN METHODS USED IN UKRAINE HARVEST

LD011408Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1024 GMT 1 Aug 78 LD

["August Is the Month for Grain"--TASS headline]

[Text] Kiev--Mass harvesting of grain crops has begun in the Ukraine. The republic's grain growers have to cut and thresh winter and spring crops on almost 15 million hectares, including wheat on 10 million hectares. The name of the last month of summer in the Ukraine, "Serpen," comes from the word "serp," meaning sickle, once the main tool of the harvester. The present generation of peasants has seen sickles only in pictures and museums. A total of 93,000 combine harvesters are now being used in the harvest. These are modern Soviet-made Niva and Kolos machines, which have a 20-40 percent higher productivity than those produced just a few years ago.

The machine operators have begun the season well. Despite frequent rains and storms, they are increasing the harvesting rate. In this they are helped considerably by the new organization of agricultural labor: For the first time, big harvesting and transport teams have been set up at all farms, insuring that the whole range of operations is fully mechanized. This year, in response to the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum, which set new tasks for the country's agriculture, the peasants of the Ukraine have promised to harvest 48 million tons of grain crops, which is 20 percent more than the annual average for the Ninth 5-Year Plan (1971-1975). The checks and calculations made by experts have shown that this much has already been grown. The struggle to gather it in rapidly and without loss is now in progress.

VASKHNIL SESSION ADDRESSED BY AGRICULTURE MINISTER MESYATS

LD011418Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 1 Aug 78 LD

[Summary] A scientific session of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences [VASKhNIL] opened in Moscow today.

"A report was delivered by Comrade Mesyats, USSR minister of agriculture. He noted that in order to carry out the tasks set by the July CPSU Central Committee Plenum, it is necessary to raise agricultural science to a new and higher level and to make scientific research more effective. He dwelt in detail on the problems of land and animal husbandry, and the organization of agricultural production. "An organizational question was also examined at the session. In connection with the retirement of VASKhNIL President Academician Lobanov, Petr Petrovich Vavilov, who has previously worked as rector of the Timiryazev Agricultural Academy, was elected the academy's new president. "Taking part in the work of the session are Karlov, chief of the Agricultural Department of the CPSU Central Committee; and Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers."

ALL-UNION SESSION NOTES IDLE TRUCKS, HARVEST MACHINERY

LD011436Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 1 Aug 78 LD

[Summary] There has been a session of the All-Union Operational Headquarters for Material and Technical Supplies to the Countryside. It was addressed by Selkhoztekhnika Chairman Yezhevskiy. It was noted that a good harvest is ripening on fields planted with grain crops, cotton, sugar beets and other crops, and 12 republics are harvesting grain. Machinery is being used around the clock. Comrade Yezhevskiy noted, however, that trucks designed to transport grain are standing idle in many regions, and are working single shifts or 1-5 shifts, although elevators are moving the harvest day and night.

Grain combines in kolkhozes and sovkhozes are 92 percent ready. However, more than 50,000 of them cannot yet go out into the fields. The combine workers' collectives are successfully dispatching the basic supplies of new machinery, but are not fulfilling their obligations to supply individual kinds of spare parts, the session stressed. The Tula works is behind in sending out harvesters to be used at the Niva and Keles combines. The guaranteed repair of 5,100 grain and sugar beet combines is being held up. The collective of the Lyubertsky Ukhtomskiy works, which produces hay harvesting machines, continues to lag behind. Things are particularly serious regarding the supply of the so-called v-belts. The lack of these is causing much harvesting machinery to stand idle. The Operational Headquarters also unveiled several shortcomings in the work of motor vehicle builders, metallurgists and chemists. Because of a lack of railroad cars, deliveries of trucks to the Moscow Mytishsciy and Gorkiy works are being held up. The all-union operational headquarters adopted essential measures for the correction of all these shortcomings.

ROMANOV VISITS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION IN VYBORZHSKIY RAYON

LD011405Y Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jul 78 p 1 LD

[LENTASS report: "New Peaks Attained by the 'Ruchyi' Association]

[Text] The working people of Leningrad city and Leningradskaya Oblast have taken as a concrete program of action the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum and the tasks set forth at the plenum by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. On farms in the oblast the procurement of fodder and the harvesting of early potatoes and vegetables is being carried out on a broad front and the rate of milk, meat and poultry production is increasing everywhere.

Yesterday G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom, familiarized himself with the progress of the fieldwork and labor organization in the fields and on the farms of one of the largest specialized associations in the oblast--the "Ruchyi" Association in Vsevolozhskiy Rayon. In talks with workers and specialists in the association it was noted that much had been done by the party organization and the association leaders to mobilize the collective to successfully fulfill the targets and socialist pledges for the third year of the 5-year plan.

It was stressed that the successful procurement of sufficient fodder to keep public stockraising fully supplied is a high priority task. Manpower and fodder gathering equipment must now be concentrated in this key sector. There was also discussion of the reserves for further increasing production of early potatoes and insuring the continuous running of the vegetable conveyor. V.N. Rashinskiy, overall director of the Ruchyi Association, and F.V. Vilezhaninov, secretary of the party committee, assured that through more efficient labor organization, an increase in the output of every equipment unit and the introduction of progressive agrotechnics and technology, the association collective will sell to the state more than 2,000 tons of cabbage, carrots, beet and other vegetable crops above the plan.

During his visit to the Ruchyi Association, G.V. Romanov spoke to workers, engineering and technical personnel and employees of patron enterprises and organizations in Leningrad's Vyborgskiy Rayon who are helping greatly to gather in the new harvest. Attention was drawn to the need to improve working and living conditions of the townsfolk enlisted for agricultural work and to further increasing technical and cultural patronage over the farms of Vsevolozhskiy Rayon.

Together with G.V. Romanov at the Ruchyi Association were A.A. Stepanchuk and N.T. Vasilyev, first secretaries of the Vsevolozhskiy CPSU Gorkom and Vyborgskiy Raykom; and R.E. Praust, chief of the CPSU Oskom Agricultural Section.

NEWSPAPERS REPORT OBKOM, KRAYKOM PLENUMS ON AGRICULTURE

Volgogradskiy Obkom, Primorskiy Kraykom

LD011103 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 July 1978 publishes on page 2 under the general heading "Responding with Specific Deeds" a 500-word report by correspondent G. Ivanov on a Volgogradskiy Obkom plenum held to discuss L.I. Brezhnev's report at the CPSU Central Committee July 1978 Plenum, noting that a report was delivered by Obkom First Secretary L.S. Kulichenko. PRAVDA also publishes under the same heading a 400-word report by correspondent N. Bratchikov on a Primorskiy Kraykom plenum held to discuss the same subject. The latter report notes that "an analysis of the activity of a number of farms and rayons shows that less attention has begun to be paid to questions of livestock raising." Infertility is high among cows everywhere and cattle plague is allowed to occur."

Belorussian Obkom Plenums

LD011347 [Editorial Report LD] Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 22 July 1978 carries on page one the two 500-word BELTA reports on the Gomelskiy and Vitebskiy Obkom plenums held on 21 July. The reports state that the plenums discussed "implementation of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July Plenum, the report by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and his instructions during his stay in Minsk."

The report on the Gomelskiy Obkom plenum states that Obkom First Secretary V.A. Gvozdev addressed the plenum and notes that the plenum pointed out "the existing shortcomings and reserves and possibilities for further improving agricultural production efficiency, strengthening the kolkhoz and sovkhoz economies and increasing the production and sale to the state of plant-growing and livestock-raising products."

The Vitebskiy Obkom plenum was reportedly addressed by Obkom First Secretary S.M. Shabashov. The plenum participants pointed out, the report says, "that the level and tempo of agricultural production development in the oblasts are still unsatisfactory. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are far from making full use of state assistance, of their reserves and possibilities. Many farms are doing a poor job of solving the problem of improving land productivity." This means, the report continues, that "grain and potato harvests are variable. The poor standard of land use has an adverse effect on the creation of a sound fodder base, and this hinders the further growth of livestock-raising productivity."

Checheno-Ingushkiy Obkom Plenum

LD0111101Y Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 19 Jul 78 p 2 LD

[Correspondent S. Timofeyev report: "On the Basis of a Thorough Analysis"]

[Excerpt] Checheno-Ingushkaya ASSR--In Groznyy a plenum of the Checheno-Ingushkiy Obkom has been held to examine the results of the CPSU Central Committee July Plenum and the tasks of the republic's party organization arising from the resolutions of the Central Committee plenum and the report delivered there by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

In his report A.V. Vlasov, first secretary of the obkom, and other participants in the plenum spoke of the full approval and support of the republic's communists for the CPSU Central Committee's policy of further boosting agriculture and of their plans for concrete ways of putting into practice the CPSU Central Committee plenum decisions, which fully accord with the interests of Soviet people and the whole of our society. In the first 2 years of the 5-year plan there has been an appreciable increase in the production of grain, sugar beet and corn in the republic. The state of stockraising has improved, and plans for the sale of meat and milk to the state are being fulfilled.

At the same time the speaker and those contributing to the debate cited concrete facts testifying that the republic has many major reserves for further increasing the yield of all crops and for raising the productivity of public stockraising. There was principled discussion concerning the quality of output and of all work. First and foremost, the system of fattening animals must be restructured and placed on an industrial footing. The scattered nature of this sector on all farms explains why last year one-fifth of livestock was sold at below average or at low fatness levels. The first steps to make up the lag in stockraising have been taken. Six rayon interfarm associations for the fattening and finishing of livestock have been set up and are operational in the republic, mechanized areas are being built and cadres are being trained.

Questions of strengthening the fodder base were examined from a highly exacting standpoint. There are still many instances of poor quality land being set aside for the cultivation of fodder crops.

It was said at the obkom plenum that rural party organizations must investigate more deeply and concretely questions of economics and production organization and must concern themselves persistently with the placement of cadres, with ideological and political education and with rousing rural working people to the struggle to implement the party's decisions and to further intensify all sectors of agricultural production.

Kazakh Plenums Note Deficiencies

LD011031 [Editorial Report LD] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 22 July 1978 publishes on page 2 an 800-word KAZTAG report entitled "Specific Action Program" on a 21 July Alma-Atinskiy Obkom plenum and a 20 July Kokchetavskiy Obkom plenum which both discussed the results of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum and the oblast party organizations' tasks stemming from the plenum resolutions and L.I. Brezhnev's report at the plenum. The report at the Alma-Atinskiy Obkom plenum, according to KAZTAG, was delivered by Obkom First Secretary K.M. Aukhadiyev, who pointed out that "the level of agricultural development in the oblast still does not fully meet the demands of the 25th Party Congress. The standard of farming is low on a number of farms, crop rotations are being assimilated poorly, and inefficient use is being made of fertilizers, equipment and labor resources. On certain sovkhozes and kolkhozes livestock-raising is developing only slowly, and its productivity is low. Proper attention is not devoted to organizing the fattening and grazing of livestock, improving pedigree breeding and veterinary work and creating a sound fodder base. Many farms are not fulfilling the milk sales plan. Construction in the countryside is lagging. A considerable proportion of work is fulfilled using the self-building method, to low standards. The plenum sharply criticized individual raykoms and primary party organizations which fail to improve the style and methods of organizational work." The report at the Kokchetavskiy Obkom plenum was reportedly delivered by Obkom First Secretary O.S. Kuanyshev, who pointed out that "in the work of the oblast's party organizations and soviet and agricultural organs there are still serious shortcomings in the development of agriculture. Poor use is being made of potential for raising the fields' yields and livestock productivity. Fodder production is lagging, and this is one of the reasons for the slow development of social livestock-raising. Capital investments in the sociocultural development of the countryside are not being used efficiently everywhere."

'GOOD' GRAIN HARVEST EXPECTED IN VOSTOCHNO-KAZAKHSTANSKAYA

LD311617Y Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jul 78 p 2 LD

[Correspondent P. Shchuplov report under general heading "The Party's Plans Are the People's Plans"]

[Excerpt] Ust-Kamenogorsk--The 11th Vostochno-Kazakhstanskiy Obkom Plenum discussed questions of developing agriculture in the light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report at the plenum. A.K. Protozanov, first secretary of the obkom, who delivered a report, described the great work of the many thousands-strong detachment of communists of Rudnyy Altay in intensifying party and organizational work in rural areas and strengthening agricultural production.

In the first 2 years of the 10th 5-year Plan, the volume of agricultural production increased by 17 percent. However, the drought did its work. The oblast has a considerable debt to the state in terms of grain and meat. The productivity of cows is also growing only slowly, particularly on the farms of Samarskiy, Tavricheskiy and Ulanskiy rayons.

The rate of construction in rural areas is low. Last year alone 15 importnat projects failed to become operational.

The attention of those taking part in the plenum was focussed on questions connected with the preparation and conduct of the grain harvest. By all appearances, this year's harvest will be good. The Chapayevskiy and Osinovskiy sovkhozes, Jorov Kolkhoz and other farms are pledging to obtain 30-32 quintals of grain per hectare. The harvesting of peas and rye has already begun.

TASS REPORTS PROGRESS-2 SEPARATED FROM SALYUT COMPLEX

LD020912Y Moscow TASS in English 0827 GMT 2 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 2, TASS--At 7 hours 57 minutes Moscow time, after the completion of the program of the joint flight, the automatic cargo transport ship Progress-2 separated from the Salyut-6-Soyuz-29 orbital complex.

During their joint 25-day flight, the space complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-29-Progress-2 did a great amount of work.

The tanks of the joint propulsion unit of the Salyut-6 station were refueled from the tanks of the Progress-2. These operations were carried out on command from the Flight Control Centre and directly by the crew of the space complex.

The Progress-2 was unloaded, the used equipment of the Salyut-6 station was dismantled and carried over to the cargo compartment of the transport ship.

The space complex was filled additionally with air from the cylinders of the freight ship.

After all unloading operations were carried out the transport ship Progress-2 separated from the Salyut-6-Soyuz-29 orbital complex. The separation of apparatuses was controlled by specialists from the Flight Control Centre and the cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov who watched the cargo ship move away from the station.

The Progress-2 has changed over to autonomous flight during which individual onboard systems and units will be tested. With the test program completed, the cargo ship Progress-2 will be slowed down. It will cease to exist on entering the dense layers of the atmosphere.

The cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov are going ahead with their scientific and technical investigations and experiments aboard the orbital complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-29.

The onboard systems of the complex are functioning normally. The cosmonauts feel well.

GROUND FORCES POLITICAL CHIEFS HOLD CONFERENCE

ID2815299 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Jul 78 p 3 LD

["Our Correspondent" report: "Assembly of Political Organ Chiefs"]

[Text] A meeting of ground forces political organ chiefs has been held. Those taking part listened to and discussed a report by Army General S. Vasyagin, member of the Military Council and chief of the Ground Forces Political Directorate, on the work of political organs in increasing the vigilance and combat readiness of troops in light of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev during his tour of regions of Siberia and the Far East, and the demands of the USSR minister of defense.

The participants in the meeting were addressed by Army General A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Army General I. Pavlovskiy, commander in chief ground forces; V. Drugov, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; and Lt Gen V. Balakiriyev, chief of the Organizational Party Work Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

There was great activity in the practical science conference on Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's books, "Malaya Zemlya" and "Rebirth." The political organ chiefs also heard a number of reports and lectures. Topical questions of improving political party work and increasing its influence on the successful resolution of combat readiness tasks were thoroughly examined.

BRIEFS

FAR EAST MILITARY DISTRICT--A solemn meeting was held today at the Soviet Army Officers' Club in Khabarovsk to mark the 60th anniversary of the Red Banner Far East Military District. The meeting was opened by Colonel General Druzhinin, member of the Military Council, chief of the district's Political Directorate and Hero of the Soviet Union, and addressed by Aleksey Klementyevich Chernyy, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Khabarovskiy Kraykom. Army General Tretyak, member of the CPSU Central Committee, commander of the Red Banner Far East Military District and Hero of the Soviet Union, delivered a report on the glorious 60th anniversary of the district's history. To stormy applause the meeting adopted the text of a greeting letter to the CPSU Central Committee and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. A holiday concert performance was presented for the meeting participants. [Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 29 Jul 78 OW]

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